



# Hongkong Daily Press.

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| 9.30       | " " " "      | " "              | 15 |
| 11.30      | " " " "      | " "              | 15 |
| 12.45 p.m. | to 1.15 p.m. | " "              | 10 |
| 1.15       | " " " "      | " "              | 15 |
| 1.45       | " " " "      | " "              | 15 |
| 2.15       | " " " "      | " "              | 15 |
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### ON THE LONG LONG TRAIL TO LONDON.

INDIAN UNREST AND IMPRES-  
SIONS OF COLOMBO.

[BY PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH.]

We arrived at Colombo on the day that the local newspapers published the statement that an aeroplane had dropped a bomb amidst rioters in India. We left it on the day of the arrival of Lord Jellicoe, and our last impression of Colombo will include H.M.S. "Vespa" and at anchor. Thus, our first impression was the unrest; our last, security. These few notes are being written within sound of the huge breakers that dash against the sandy shore close to the famous Hotel which is just outside of Colombo, and the breakers and the ocean remind one of the biggest problem of the world, and especially of Asia, to-day—the unrest of the people.

What is it that these dark-skinned inhabitants of India want? What is it that is working in direct contravention to the old ideals of fatalism of the East? Is it the new wine of Western Democracy that has entered into them and is bursting, if not the old skins, some of the almost childish minds? Is there really any cohesion in this mixture of races that inhabit India, and do they all want the same thing? In order to try to find an answer to any one of those questions I packed the other members of my party off to Kandy and stayed behind at Colombo, despite the heat, studying the Anglo-Indian newspapers and listening to the views of one or two of the local residents.

#### SUCCESS AND FAILURE

There is, of course, Sir Valentine Chirol's new famous book about Indian unrest, and it is well worth reading. He has recently triumphantly vindicated the statements contained therein before a Court of Law in London. His assailant in the libel action, a famous Indian agitator, did not even obtain one farthing damages. That book and the case are well worth studying by those who are interested in Asia. Let us consider what is taking place to-day.

It is foolish to suppose that, after the recent riots, the agitators will be quiet. The fanatics are at work with their propaganda in the native newspapers and their articles are passed on from mouth to mouth and lose nothing in the telling. Chief of the propaganda is Mr. Gandhi, who has introduced a "Swadeshi Vow." It is worth quoting: "With God as my witness, I solemnly declare that, from to-day, I shall confine myself, for my personal requirements, to the use of cloth manufactured in India from Indian cotton, silk or wool, and I shall altogether abstain from using foreign cloth, and I shall destroy all foreign cloth in my possession." That is, of course, an economic boycott, with a significant addition about destruction. The last four words are likely to be forgotten by a mob similar to those of the last few days. They will wish to destroy everything that is foreign if once the flames are started.

Mr. Gandhi, it is suggested, is a brilliant writer in his native tongue. He is active in the propaganda work which has led to all of the trouble. The effect of the work of such a man in India is incalculable. The obvious thing to do is to attempt to neutralise his influence. That can be done by natives such as Lord Sinha.

The fact that there was ample evidence of loyal support during the recent riots, and the knowledge that British Civil servants have remained, and will remain, at their posts in times of trouble and disorder, must make us recognise the value of that service. It is at once a great success and a small failure. Its tradition of honesty—freedom from corruption—cannot be challenged, but it seems to have gone wrong in the matter of education. Its own lack of scientific training is unfortunate. It makes these Civil Servants not very sympathetic to any sort of change. It colours the educational system of India with the ideal of clerkship as against workmanship. There are so many native lawyers and journalists in India who, perhaps because of the difficulty of otherwise earning a living, are in the ranks of the agitators. There are, of course, Technical Colleges, and perhaps the youth of India does not take kindly to a scientific training. The efforts of educational people in the future will be, probably, of a much more practical nature.

If men like Mr. Gandhi had a knowledge of scientific principles they would see the absurdity of an ideal expressed by a formula such as the "Swadeshi Vow." They would realise that the only possible way of improving the economic condition of the masses of India, now that justice is established, is "to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before." But they do not want to avail themselves of the knowledge of how to do that. They do not, apparently, in any way appreciate the triumphs of the Public Works Department of India as expressed in roads, railways, water-supply, etc.; they do not appear to understand that the superior economic condition of the workman in Lancashire, as compared with the peasant of India, has been due to machinery, inventions and imported cotton. Yet Mr. Gandhi would import nothing—not even knowledge and inventions—into India. Fortunately, the Anglo-Indian does not become hysterical about this unrest. He faces the troubles of each day as they arise; he might, perhaps, be better if he anticipated some of them, but still he does "carry on" with his job; and his reward lies in the fact that there are elements in the native population who now appreciate his work.

#### IN COLOMBO.

It is very hot, even in the hotel that is said always to have the breeze. It must be unbearable on the ship. The town is crowded with "Anns" on their way back home. They seem to be on terms of great familiarity with their officers. Most of them carry the stripes of four years of service. They have made a swoop on the rickshaws, motors and carriages, but it was possible to obtain a taxi-cab—a relic of London not seen further East.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### RICKSHA-OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

An interesting case was heard, yesterday, at the Magistracy, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, when a Chinese ricksha-owner was charged with employing unlicensed ricksha-pullers.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, for the defence, submitted that the following passage in the Ordinance was *ultra vires* and a hardship on the owners of rickshaws who, in most cases, were business men:—Under any provisions of this section it shall not be necessary to allege or prove guilty knowledge on the part of the licensee or owner, and it shall be no defence to prove absence of guilty knowledge. The owners were unable to supervise the rickshaws themselves and had appointed foremen for the purpose. The legislative enactment gave no chance whatever to the owner. No doubt the Magistrate had to abide by the ruling, which could only be properly threshed out in appeal.

Inspector Garrod stated that the reason why he brought the charge was that there were several unlicensed men in the Colony who were drawing rickshaws. There had been a number of complaints recently about annoyance caused to pedestrians by ricksha-pullers, who shouted and ran out of their stands, and investigation proved that in nearly all the cases the culprits were unlicensed men. Witness held a meeting of ricksha-owners recently and told them exactly what the Police required. He also invited them to do their utmost to assist the Police in carrying out the regulations.

The owners told him that sometimes the licensed ricksha-pullers fell ill and they had to find somebody else to take his place. Witness offered to issue emergency licences for any coolie who took the place of a sick colleague, in the same manner as was being done at Kowloon. The men agreed to this and left the office. Witness had a list of substitute men, and it would be seen that defendant was the most frequent defaulter. Witness sent for defendant on May 26th and warned him that if he did not desist from employing unlicensed coolies he would be summoned. On Thursday last another deputation of ricksha-owners waited on witness and asked him to suggest some satisfactory arrangement. Witness replied that no other arrangements could be made, and that the C.S.P.'s word was final. He suggested, however, that notices should be posted up at the various coolie-houses directing the men to possess licences. The men, however, left his office, called a conference at a tea-house, and decided to defy the Police because they did not want the Police to bother about them. Their attitude was: "We take out licences, pay money for them, and are therefore entitled to employ any person to draw a ricksha." They further attempted to give trouble to the Police by shifting the onus on to them. Witness had given every chance to the defendant, who had an "old shivelled foreman, an ex-ricksha-coolie, who, apparently did not know his work."

Mr. Lindsell: It is quite clear to me that the intention of the Legislature, as far as this section goes, is to make the ricksha-owner directly responsible for his coolies. It seems to me that the defendant has no idea of his responsibility at all. You are bound by the law to see that every ricksha-coolie employed by you has a licence. You have neglected your responsibility and you are fined \$25. Defendant left the dock muttering that he did not know how an owner stood in the matter.

### AN INTERESTING PROBLEM

IS A TABLE AN OBSTRUCTION?

Is a wooden table an obstruction within the meaning of the Obstruction Ordinance? That is a problem which is awaiting solution by Mr. E. Davidson, who appeared as solicitor for a Chinese contracting firm, summoned by Mr. A. E. Wright, of the P.W.D., for obstructing a yard in Wing Lok Street by building a fire-place in the yard, and placing tables, etc., in the yard.

Davidson informed Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy, yesterday, that his client was willing to plead guilty to a technical offence in regard to the fire-place, but he disputed that the table was an obstruction. The words "et cetera," too, were ambiguous. He did not intend to argue that point, however, but he did not see any reason why a conviction should be recorded.

Mr. Wright replied that the section of the Ordinance under which the firm was summoned stated that no obstruction whatever should be placed in an open space. He had asked the defendant firm to remove the obstruction, but they had taken no notice of his order. He was only pressing for a nominal penalty.

Mr. Davidson stated that his client intended to threaten the point as regards the table being an obstruction.

Mr. Lindsell consequently adjourned the hearing of the case till Monday, June 2nd.

There are some fine shops, many of them containing Japanese goods. But probably all of the readers of this journal know Colombo. For my own part it does not seem so attractive a place of residence as Hongkong, which may make the critic smile and say "a choice of evils." But, of course, it is impossible to judge properly of a place from a visit of two or three days. Yet there is a feeling of disappointment which Singapore and Penang did not produce.

### CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, May 27th.

**MILITARY AFFAIRS.**  
The Tsuchan, owing to the gravity of the situation in the city, has declared martial-law. Large bodies of Yunnan troops have been ordered to return to Canton from the north borders. The Yunnan troops who have arrived are encamped around the city arsenal, and on the "White Cloud Hill." Their headquarters are to be established near the Canton-Hankow Railway station, so that the arsenal and the railway will be strongly guarded.

#### MUTINY IN KINGCHOW.

The Defence Commissioner of Kingchow has reported that the mutiny is very serious, the whole of the 2nd regiment of the regular forces participating. The Magistracy of the Ching Mai district is occupied and the whereabouts of the Magistrate are unknown. The troops in Honchow have been disarmed, as it was alleged that they had endeavoured to join the mutineers. Troops are being dispatched to suppress the trouble.

#### TRAMWAY IN CANTON.

We are informed that the contract for the tramway construction on the new roads in Canton has been given to a foreigner who offered the Chinese merchant terms more than those of the Chinese merchant. It is also said that the foreigner will have the supervision of the tramway for a number of years as he has promised to pay contributions to military expenditure. The matter has not been officially confirmed.

#### THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Peking Government proposes to negotiate with the Canton Government direct so that the peace envoys may be released. The Canton Government is requested to approve this proposal.

#### PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The newspapers in Peking are under strict censorship. The *Yih Shih Pa* has been suspended owing to its comments upon the question of Shantung. The paper, it is said, is published by an American journalist, and the American Minister has protested against the order of suspension.

Sixty-two schools have been closed since the student demonstrations. Students in Tientsin have not been to school since the 23rd inst. The Peking Government is proposing to have a few of the ringleaders severely punished.

### R.G.A. SERGEANTS' MESS.

FAREWELL DINNER AND  
PRESENTATIONS.

A pleasant evening was spent in the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess at Victoria Barracks on Monday evening when the members and their friends assembled to bid farewell to some of the oldest members of the mess who are leaving shortly for home. The party sat down to dinner at 5.30 p.m. and there was a musical programme afterwards. During the evening Master Gunner May, on behalf of the members of the Sports Club, presented Master Gunner Rasmussen, R.S.M. Taitton, D.C.M., and Q.M.S. Collins with small presents in token of the good fellowship which existed between all, and hoped that the home-going party would make as many friends when they reached home as they had done in Hongkong. All responded in a few suitably worded remarks. The Chairman called for a vote of thanks to the Committee who had arranged such an excellent dinner, especially mentioning the name of Q.M.S. Smith. The latter, replying, thanked his fellow-workers on the Committee and Mr. May for his useful advice and help. He explained that the invitation to the ladies had been unanimously given from the Mess and was not just a question of the husbands being allowed to bring their wives.

Songs were rendered during the evening by Sergt. Gibbons, R.A.O.C., Sergt. Major Mason, R.A.O.C., Sergt. Pitt, R.A.M.C., Sergt. Coomber, R.G.A., Sergt. Roberts, R.G.A., Master Gunner May, R.G.A., Sergt. Webb, R.G.A., Q.M.S. Smith, R.G.A., and Sergt. Smith, R.G.A. The accompaniments were played by Master Gunner Rasmussen and Sergt. Davis, R.A.

### SCHOOLBOYS CHARGED WITH STEALING PLANTS.

Two Chinese students of St. Stephen's College were produced before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, on charges of stealing plants from the Botanical Gardens and offering bribes for their freedom.

Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson, appearing for the defendants, applied for a remand. Mr. A. E. Chapman, Acting Superintendent of the Gardens, said there were three boys concerned, one of whom had escaped. They were caught breaking down by a watchman, who brought them before a plant was missing, and it was presumed that this was stolen by the boy who escaped as it was not found in possession of the two defendants.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case till June 5th, fixing bail for first defendant at \$500, and for second defendant at \$100.

### HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending May 25th is as follows:—

|           | Receipts for week | Aggregate receipts for 21 weeks |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| This Year | \$14,300          | 297,181                         |
| Last Year | 13,722            | 280,948                         |
| Over 1918 | 578               | 16,233                          |

### PEACE CELEBRATION FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN EXPERT IN HONGKONG.

As a pleasing reminder that the Hongkong Peace Celebration Committee is not inactive comes the news that a fireworks expert from America is already in the Colony, preparing to give a pyrotechnic display in the Hongkong Harbour that will be remembered for many years to come.

Seen by a reporter of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, Mr. W. E. Priestley explained that he represents the Hitt Fireworks Co. Inc. of Seattle, the second largest firework manufacturing firm in America. Hitt's factories extend over 2 acres, and the Company is supplying the fireworks for the Peace Celebrations in most of the American cities on July 4th, and is, besides taking full charge of Hongkong's firework display, supplying the fireworks for the Peace Celebrations in Manila and Shanghai.

This firm, it may be mentioned, supplied the fireworks and was responsible for the display at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. The fireworks on that occasion cost \$100,000, and including the expense of the steam generating plant and the working of the 48 big searchlights which were used, the total outlay was \$250,000. The display at Panama was directed by Mr. Priestley. Mr. Priestley was chatty about giving our reporter the cost of the 4 tons of fireworks which he brought to Hongkong and means to use here. The set-pieces are being constructed in Hongkong by Mr. Priestley, and he is awaiting the suggestions of the Peace Committee before starting on these. Most of the set-pieces will be 400 feet square, and each will be carried on a lighter. The rockets will be fired in the direction of Kowloon City.

The varieties of fireworks number hundreds; many of them being entirely new to the Far East, being the results of experiments and use on the battlefield. Hitt's Seattle factory turned out millions of bombs, rockets, etc., for the use of the American Army at the front. "Rockets," said Mr. Priestley, in answer to a query, "we have some display. Rockets of every size, up to some with a head of 3 feet and a stick of 8 feet, which goes 2 feet into the ground when it comes down. Of course, these sticks will come into the water. All our rockets will go up 500 feet and come down within a radius of 300 feet. We have some rockets of the same type as those used in attacks on No Man's Land during the war. When the rockets burst, big magnesium lights with parachutes are released, and the effect is wonderful. Then we have rockets of the type used by torpedoes ships—some of very peculiar construction. We have some rockets that throw out the flags of the Allies."

"Anything new in the way of bombs?" asked the reporter. "We have a large number of the latest thing in bombs," said Mr. Priestley. They are called the "flash" or "thunder and lightning" bombs. They make an extraordinary loud noise, and, when they burst, they emit flashes, which are as like genuine lightning as it is possible to make. We have bombs ranging from 9 inches in diameter to 36 inches in diameter, which have to be shot out of a cannon. Then of course we have the smoke bombs as used at the front and smoke grenades, one of the last of the war devices, and which were used so largely by American infantrymen.

"Chinese crackers? Yes, we are using some of them. They are the only Chinese fireworks we are using. I have made several trips into China in the hope of discovering something new, but the Chinese have been able to teach the American nothing in the art of fireworks-making. Owing to the cheapness of labour, the Chinese make their crackers at a price with which we shall never be able to compete, and I make regular trips to China, buying crackers for my firm. Are there many varieties of fireworks new to Hongkong? A very large number indeed. One must expect that, when one considers the strides that have been made in recent years. We have a chemist, whose sole business is to make experiments with a view to discovering new fireworks."

### OPIUM SMUGGLING.

JAPANESE SHIP'S OFFICERS  
CHARGED.

A successful search by a party of Revenue Officers has resulted in the discovery of 165 pounds of raw opium on board the *Town Maru*, a Japanese vessel which is in harbour at the present moment.

Two Japanese were charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of the opium.

Inspector Wilden stated that at 8.30 a.m. on May 24th he received information that there was a large quantity of opium on board the *Town Maru*, and he visited the vessel with several other Revenue Officers. Three men were detailed to inspect the peak store-room of the vessel and set about their task. Finding that the room was locked, they reported to witness, who immediately demanded the key from the Japanese store-keeper. The door was opened and the party searched the room in the presence of the store-keeper and another officer of the vessel. One of the Revenue Officers detected a small box in the room and when he tried to open it the store-keeper signalled to him to keep away from the box, while another officer surreptitiously passed two notes for Rs. 100 each into the Revenue Officer's hand. Witness opened the box and found it contained the opium, and arrested both the Japanese.

Mr. Hutchison remanded the case, refusing bail.



# HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD. CHILD LABOUR IN HONGKONG. THE NEED FOR FACTORY LEGISLATION.

The fortnightly meeting of the local Sanitary Board was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. A. Gibson. The others present were the Hon. Mr. A. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Lieut. Col. Crisp, Dr. M. G. O'Brien, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mrs. A. D. Hickling (M.O.H.), and Mr. W. H. Woolley (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report of the sub-committee on the limitation of the ages and hours for employment of children and the prevention of overcrowding in factories be laid on the table. He informed the Board that the report, which had been circulated, was practically embodied in the motions which Mr. Bowley was about to move.

Mr. ALABASTER seconded the motion and was carried unanimously.

## REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The report of the Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Board on the limitation of the ages and hours for employment of children and the prevention of overcrowding in factories was as follows:

(1.)—The Committee have held several meetings and have considered a number of returns made by the District Inspectors relating to factories and workshops in their districts.

(2.)—The Committee consider that, in the absence of any system of compulsory and universal elementary education, it is impracticable to prohibit the employment of children of any age.

(3.)—The Committee recommend that, in the interests of the public health, the Government be requested to amend Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance so as to empower the Board to make by-laws prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 in any factory or workshop for more than 10 hours (excluding meal times) in any one day, except with the special permission of the Board; and prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 13 in any occupation likely to be injurious to his or her life, limb or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition.

(4.)—The Board has power under Section 16 (13) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance to make by-laws for the prevention of overcrowding in any premises, an expression which includes any factory or workshop, and under Sections 43 and 163 of the Ordinance the Board has power to require adequate ventilation, cleanliness and latrine accommodation in factories and workshops.

(5.)—No definition exists as to what constitutes overcrowding in factories and workshops, and the Committee consider it desirable that a definition should be framed for the guidance of the proprietors of the factories, etc., and of the officers of the department.

(6.)—The Committee consider that the regulation in force in England should be introduced into the Colony; this requires 250 cubic feet of air space for each employee in the daytime, and 400 cubic feet during overtime.

(7.)—The Committee therefore recommend that the following by-law should be passed:—

**Proposed By-laws.**  
That the following additional By-law be made under Sub-Section 13 of Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

(1.)—A factory or a workshop shall be deemed to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein if the number of cubic feet of space in the factory or workshop, or in any room or subdivision of the factory or workshop, bears the number of persons employed at any time in such factory or workshop, or in such room or subdivision respectively, a proportion less than 250 cubic feet, or during any period of overtime after 6 p.m. 400 cubic feet of space to every person.

(2.)—The Board shall cause to be affixed in every factory and workshop a notice in English and Chinese specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room or subdivision of the factory or workshop by virtue of the preceding by-law.

(3.)—This by-law is adapted from Section 9 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 (United Kingdom) with a reference to rooms or subdivisions inserted to make the regulation suitable to local conditions.

## MR. BOWLEY'S MOTION.

Mr. BOWLEY: We are told that the Peace Treaty now under discussion between the Allies and the Enemy is designed not only to set forth the terms of peace with Germany but to establish those international arrangements which the Allies have devised for the prevention of wars in the future and for the betterment of mankind. For the latter reason the League of Nations and the International Labour Convention are included in the Treaty. Both in the League and in the Convention, the subject of the employment of women and children takes a very prominent position.

Article XX of the League is as follows: "The high contracting parties will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and human conditions of labour for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend; and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the League a permanent bureau of labour."

Appended to the section of the Treaty containing the Labour Convention is the affirmation by the high contracting parties of the method and principles for regulating labour conditions; which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply as far as their special circumstances permit.

Amongst these are that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; the right of association for all lawful purposes for the employer as well as for the employed; the payment to the employed of a wage implying a reasonable standard of life as understood in their time and country; the adoption of an eight-hours day and a 48-hours week where it has not already been attained; the adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours including Sunday, where practicable; the abolition of child labour and the limitation of labour of the young so as to permit the continuance of their education and proper physical development; the principle of equal pay for men and women for equal work; any legal standard for conditions of labour to have regard in each country to the equitable and economic treatment of all workers resident therein; the provision by each State of a system for the protection of the employed, in which women should take a part.

Further, a protocol attached to the Convention provides that the first meeting shall be at Washington in the present year, and sets up an International Organising Committee for that purpose. The protocol also contains the agenda for the first meeting, which include the question of unemployment, and the employment of women and children, especially in dangerous trades.

It will be noticed that the subjects which we are discussing to-day are actually included in the agenda of the first meeting of the Labour Convention to be held at Washington this year.

Now these are not matters which concern Europe and America only; they concern the whole world, and in particular, they concern Hongkong as a part of the British Empire, and our neighbouring Allies, China and Japan, both of whom are included amongst the High Contracting Parties, who have accepted the League and the Convention.

We may expect, then, that very shortly the whole question of the conditions of the employment of women and children in Hongkong, China and Japan will be discussed, and it is to be hoped settled in accordance with those fair and humane principles which are the ideal of the civilised nations of the world represented at the Conference of Paris.

If Hongkong, China and Japan are to be included in the comity of nations on equal terms it behoves us and our neighbours to consider these questions very carefully.

Now we know that in Hongkong at least there is practically no legislation of the kind generally known as Factory Legislation such as has been gradually developed and enforced in England during the last 50 years. The reason may be that Hongkong until recently has not been much of a manufacturing centre, but of late years many new manufacturing interests have been started, and such enterprises are increasing rapidly. I submit, therefore, that the time has come when some, at least, of the most elementary principles of the Factory Acts should be introduced into this Colony.

The two motions before the Board this afternoon, both of which have been approved by the Committee whose report has just been laid on the table, are small steps in the desired direction.

For the last fifty years Factory Legislation in England has been so intermingled with the Education laws that it is difficult to apply its provisions to the Colony, where there is no compulsory system of education. Education here is purely voluntary, and the school accommodation is probably very far short of the juvenile population of the Colony, whilst many of the parents are too poor to afford even the smallest school fees.

But this Board has nothing to do with education; we can only deal with matters affecting the public health, and for this reason the Committee have come to the conclusion that it is impracticable, under existing conditions, to prohibit the employment of children even of the tenderest age. In the absence of schools the child must accompany its parent, and so long as the labour is not excessive it is probably better for the child's health to be employed at light tasks than to be playing in the gutter.

The criminal law contains provisions for the punishment of parents and masters and mistresses who ill-treat or neglect their children or child servants, and that is as far as we can go at present. But when we come to factories and workshops in which children are employed we can at least say that they shall not, unless under special circumstances and with the permission of the Board, be employed overtime, after 6 p.m. Such employment must be injurious to the health of the child, who would certainly be better in bed than working by artificial light in stuffy rooms.

The returns which have been obtained from all the districts in Victoria show that the usual hours at factories where women and children are employed are 9 or 10 hours per day (excluding meal times), and that most of the factories knock off work at or before 8 p.m.

The first part of the resolution on this subject will not, therefore, interfere to any appreciable extent with the better-managed factories and workshops, and its moderation and reasonableness are such that I feel sure it will commend itself to every fair-minded person. The fixing of the age-limit at 14 is the result of a compromise. In England ten hours is the limit for women and children of any age, and I should have preferred to fix the age-limit much higher, but the Chinese members of the Committee thought otherwise; and for the sake of unanimity I accepted the age proposed by them.

The time limit of 10 hours a day is that now in force in England for women

and children, with this important difference that in England there is no work on Saturday afternoon or Sunday, so that the week's work is 55 hours only. In Hongkong, I understand, there are two whole holidays in factories every lunar month so that the weekly average becomes 55 against 55 in England.

When the Labour Convention comes into force no doubt the weekly average will be reduced to 48 hours or less, and the age and sex limits will be removed; but that is no reason why we should delay taking this first step in the right direction. It is suggested that the Sanitary Board should be entrusted with this work, because the Board already controls the sanitary arrangements, cleanliness and ventilation of factories and workshops, and there is no other department with the necessary staff.

The second part of the first resolution adopts a provision of the Children's Act, 1901, with the variation that the age-limit proposed is 13, instead of 14 as in England. This change was made at the instance of the Chinese members of the Committee who represented that Chinese children develop more rapidly than Europeans. I cannot conceive that anyone can object to forbidding the employment of children under 13 in any occupation likely to be injurious to their lives, limbs or health. I therefore trust that the Board will adopt this resolution as it stands.

"That in the interests of the public health of the Colony the Government be requested to amend section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance so as to empower the Sanitary Board to make By-laws (subject to the approval of the Legislative Council) prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 in any factory or workshop for more than 10 hours (excluding meal-times) in any one day, except with the special permission of the Board, and prohibiting the employment of children and young persons under the age of 13 in any occupation likely to be injurious to his or her life, limb or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition."

Mr. ALABASTER: I have much pleasure in seconding Mr. Bowley's motion. This subject was mooted about two months ago and I considered that an enquiry into local conditions was a necessary prelude to the introduction of legislation on English principles. That enquiry has since been undertaken by a fully qualified Committee and its report has been unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said that the resolution was one with which all were in sympathy, but at the same time they must consider how such legislation could best be administered. He felt that there would be great difficulty attached to it: it would be rather a burden on the Sanitary Department, more especially on the Inspectors of the Department. To begin with, the age under which a child should be prohibited from working was given as 13 years. It was very difficult to tell the age of a Chinese child. He had some experience in the matter. Again, the Sanitary Inspectors would find it difficult to state what was most likely to be injurious to a child. Unless they had properly qualified factory inspectors, practically medical men, or, as the case might be, women, it would be a very difficult task indeed. Another point mentioned by Mr. Bowley was whether the condition of the child in question was going to be improved by taking it away from its employment. At present there was a chance of the child helping its father or mother and if this legislation came into force that help would be lost. They had all seen small children struggling up the Peak with loads of bricks. That certainly was not a sight they would like to see but when they considered the alternative—that the child would be left at home doing nothing at all while its parents were working, and probably at the end of the day that it would have less to eat as a result of not doing any work, it certainly did not seem that they would be improving the condition of the children, or doing them any good, by prohibiting their employment until they had passed the age of 13. It was perfectly true that the Colony had not sufficient schools, but that was not a matter for the Sanitary Department. There were not sufficient schools to house the children and educate them. As a result the children of the poorest families would have to be left at home while their parents went out to work. In Bridges Street and round that particular neighbourhood there were a number of houses which seemed to be set apart for women who looked after small children, from eighteen months' age to between 3, 4, and 6 years, while their parents were occupied. These houses were kept by old women, who were invalids. The older children would not willingly remain under the charge of an old woman and they would naturally wander about the streets, and run the risk of getting killed or of meeting with some accident. He thought, therefore, that not much good would be done by prohibiting children under the age of 13 from being employed. He admitted that the age was very young, but there were several difficulties in the way of effective administration of such legislation. For instance carrying a big pail of water up a staircase would be injurious to a child. In such a case a Sanitary Inspector, under the proposed Ordinance, would find it difficult to ascertain whether the child was helping its mother, or whether it had been employed by somebody else to do that work. He moved that the last clause in Mr. Bowley's resolution be deleted. It was not due to his lack of sympathy with the object of the resolution, but simply because there would be many difficulties in the way of it being carried out.

Mr. CHATHAM suggested that perhaps Mr. Bowley would accede to the amendment. If Mr. Bowley refused to accept it, he would second the Chairman's amendment.

Mr. BOWLEY stated that he sympathized with the Chairman's suggestion but he failed to understand how the Sanitary Inspectors would have a burden on their shoulders. There was no reason whatever why the staff of Sanitary Inspectors should not be increased so as to be able to cope with the work. If the work had to be done, they should get sufficient Inspectors to do it. It was easy enough to obtain men to do the work and the Colony was well able to afford it. The suggestion, therefore, on that ground could not be accepted as having much weight. As regards the difficulty of ascertaining the age of a child, no doubt his second would support him when he said that it was quite possible to change the legislation and by-laws by introducing provisions that a Magistrate or some responsible person might estimate a child's age. If a Magistrate deemed that a child was of a certain age it would meet the case. He rather thought that the President misconceived the object of the second part of the resolution. For as it was not clearly worded, he was not willing to accept the motion by the Chairman that the latter portion of his resolution should be deleted. He was, however, ready to amend it to "and prohibiting the employment of children and young persons under the age of 13 in factories or workshops likely to be injurious to his or her life, limb or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition." If that amendment were accepted the difficulties would then vanish. It was quite possible for a person to say what trade would be injurious to a child. There were a great many trades at which children would work without fear of injury, and there were some trades which were injurious. He was only asking the Board to define what was an injurious trade. A list of the various trades could be made up by medical and other experts who would define what was good and bad. He was not asking the Board to legislate on the matter but only asking them to endorse certain principles which would be forwarded to the Government for their consideration. He therefore opposed the Chairman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN said that if Mr. Chatham was willing he would accept Mr. Bowley's amendment, which would not interfere with any outside work the child might do. Mr. CHATHAM intimated that he too was willing to withdraw, and Mr. Bowley's motion was changed was then put to the Board and carried unanimously.

**OVERCROWDING OF PREMISES.**  
Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY next moved:—  
That the following additional by-law be made under Sub-Section 13 of Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903:

(1.)—A factory or a workshop shall be deemed to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein if the number of cubic feet of space in the factory or workshop, or in any room or subdivision of the factory or workshop, bears the number of persons employed at any time in such factory or workshop, or in such room or subdivision respectively, a proportion less than 250 cubic feet, or during any period of overtime after 6 p.m. 400 cubic feet of space to every person.

(2.)—The Board shall cause to be affixed in every factory and workshop a notice in English and Chinese specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room or subdivision of the factory or workshop by virtue of the preceding by-law.

He stated that that by-law had been agreed upon by the Committee. It had been pointed out on several occasions that the Board had power to deal with overcrowding in factories, but there was no definition as to what overcrowding in factories consisted of. The Committee wished that the amendment should be adopted and that it should be added to the Factories' Act of 1901. In England, the Secretary of State had power to increase the cubic space, but had no power to reduce it. He simply asked the Board to accept the amendment, which regulated the amount of space to be allotted to each worker. The Committee had received certain returns from the factories in the Colony, some of which were good, showing that the workers had plenty of space and fresh air. There were a few factories which had made no such arrangement and these were the factories they wanted to get at.

Mr. CHATHAM seconded the resolution. Mr. HICKLING suggested that they should indicate the number of square feet that should be required for each worker. She thought 20 square feet for floor space, was sufficient.

Mr. BOWLEY said he was prepared to accept the suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the height should be ten feet.

Mr. CHATHAM stated that the Building Ordinance contains no provision as to the height of storeys as regards factories, but contained provisions as regards dwelling houses. It was inconceivable that a ceiling in a factory would be less than 12 feet from the floor. With regard to the words "overtime" after six p.m. he thought that the word "overtime" should be deleted.

This also was agreed to and the motion was amended was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY, asked:—

"Will the head of the Sanitary Department obtain a report from the Assistant Medical Officer of Health with regard to the fresh water supply to the boat-builders between Samsui and Lai Chi Kok, and to lay such report on the table."

The CHAIRMAN replied that a report had been obtained from the Assistant M.O.H. Towloon and would be circulated amongst the members of the Board.

"With regard to the suggested changes in the draft estimates for 1920 the Chairman proposed that Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. S. W. Tso be appointed to consider them."

This was agreed to.

The rest of the business before the Board was of a formal nature.

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THE WALK OVER GOLFER EXTRA LIGHT YET  
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Hongkong, March 2nd, 1918. [489]

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS  
S.S. "NEURALIA"

TENDERS conveying Passengers only (no baggage) to this vessel will leave the P. & O. Jetty at 11.30 p.m. and 1 p.m. on MAY 30th.

BAGGAGE will be received at the P. & O. Jetty between 7 and 10.30 a.m. on the same day. No baggage can be conveyed on the Passenger Tenders.

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## BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE.

BUYERS can obtain particulars as to best sources of supply, and sellers of raw materials can get in touch with buyers by writing to the Secretary, British Association of Trade and Technical Journalists, 11, St. James's Place, London, W.C.1, E. England. This Association includes over 150 British Trade Journalists and will supply the fullest possible information free of charge.

## NOTICE.

1. The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shanghai, and known and Registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General in Canton as Lots Numbers 8 and 25 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessees' covenants and conditions contained in two Crown Leases of the said Lots respectively each for 99 years terminating on the 22nd day of September, 1960.

2. The Property, which was lately occupied by Siemens and Company, has an area of 22,695 square feet and is advantageously situated on South and Central Avenues. A Residence, Godowns and Servants quarters are built on the site.

3. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consulate-General, or in Hongkong, to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, in Shanghai, to the Custodian direct.

4. Inspection of the Property can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consulate-General in Canton.

5. Tenders in writing which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 30 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai," to be received by him not later than the 17th day of JUNE, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 17th day of JULY, 1919.

6. The Custodian is not bound to accept the Highest or any Tender received.

ALLAN G. MOSCOP,  
Custodian in China of Enemy Property,  
30 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,  
Shanghai, May 21st, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of HONGKONG TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, HONGKONG, on THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1919, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending April 30th, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.,  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919.

SIEMENS CHINA ELECTRICAL  
ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
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SIEMENS CHINA COMPANY—BERLIN,  
FRANZ EMIL AUGUST EHRHARDT.

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the undersigned, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, on or before SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1919.

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OLD-ESTABLISHED British Firm requires fully experienced EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of their Department. Only those with first-class references need apply.

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## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

THE POLO GYMKHANA, which was POSTPONED from Saturday, May 24th, will be held (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, MAY 31st, at 4 p.m. and Wednesday next, as previously advertised.

S. E. GRIMSTONE,  
Hon. Secretary.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchangers, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 12 & 13, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 92 & 101 Des Vaux Road CENT. (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 309.

LLOYD'S REGISTERED OF  
SHIPPING.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned JOHN LAMBERT, Ship and Engineer Surveyor to the above Society being transferred to Europe, the surveying duties will in the future be attended to by Mr. J. S. GARDNER, M.L.N.A., Ship Surveyor, and Mr. T. S. MORRISON, Ship and Engineer Surveyor, appointed from New York to this port.

JOHN LAMBERT,  
LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING,  
Alexandra Buildings.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA  
WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

## NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will, in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
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Hon. Secretary.

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NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.  
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## INTIMATIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned), On THURSDAY, May 29th, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 8, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK, THE SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., therein contained.

Comprising:—Large Trunkwood Hall Stand, Morocco Leather-covered Sofa and Arm-chairs by Lane, Crawford & Co., Carpets, Teakwood Cabinets, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Mirrors, &c., and a quantity of SUPERIOR TABLE GLASS—large Bedsteads and Cots, Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet Tables, &c., &c.

Electric Fans, Enamelled Baths, Filler, Ice Chest, Ship's Lavatory, Wine Cabinet, and a number of lots of Pot-Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
On view day of sale.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
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Hongkong, May 28th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 232.  
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, May 29th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room  
A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS.

Also  
30 dozen Port Wine, 100 pairs Ladies' Shoes, a quantity of Japanese Vases and a long line of Sundries.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
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Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 232.  
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## EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—  
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Occasional Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Table, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Hat Stand, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Heating Lamp, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919.

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

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Sunburn, Freckles and all  
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In Boxes at \$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY  
A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
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HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
TEL. 16.

## DEATHS.

CRAWFORD DICK.—At Altoona, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., on the 8th instant, DAVID CRAWFORD DICK, Engineer-in-Chief, Chinese Maritime Customs, Sousa.—At No. 15, Regent's Lane, Shanghai, on May 25th, DRUSILLA SYLVIA MARTINS & SOUSA, (Lucy), aged 49 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 28TH, 1919.

## REUNION IN CHINA DELAYED.

Six months ago, when the President, taking his courage in both hands, ordered the cessation of hostilities on the part of the North against the South, hopes ran high that the peace conference which was subsequently to be convoked would achieve the reunion of North and South and lead to a settlement which would provide the long anticipated "fundamental solution." These hopes, however, have been doomed to disappointment, for, after interminable discussions, in which some progress on minor matters was accomplished, the conference has reached a deadlock for the second time, and the delegates from Peking and Canton have resigned, thus definitely stamping the conference as a failure.

The Government has accepted the resignation of Chu Chichien, the chief delegate from Peking, and his ten associates, but, in order that unseemly haste should not distinguish their return to the capital, Chu Chichien has been advised to remain a little time in Shanghai, lest it be inferred that the Government welcomes the end of the Conference and the opportunity to renew hostilities. Any such inference would be unjust. The President, at least, is determined that the armistice shall be observed and that hostilities shall not be recommenced. It is well that this should be known so that the Government's rejection of the eight demands presented by the South may not be interpreted as a decision to revert to the dread arbitrament of war. As a matter of fact, the President is resolved to continue his labours for reconciliation, and it is believed that, though the Conference has failed, negotiations will be opened through other channels aiming at a peaceful solution.

It is unfortunate that the award of the Peace Conference in Paris with respect to Tientsin should encourage the Northern militarists to place reliance upon Japanese support and Japanese money. They claim that the decision demonstrates that Japan is the paramount Power in the East and that the Western nations are disinclined to review the policy which Japan followed in China while they were engaged in a life-and-death struggle with German militarism. This decision, it is feared, may make them more than ever bent upon a military conquest of the South rather than a peace by negotiation. At any rate, Japan's prestige in China is enhanced. These anti-Japanese younger Chinese who are denouncing the Allies for not having seen justice done to China do not realise that they are defeating their own object by fomenting feeling against Great Britain and America. The German policy of old was to divide and conquer. Germany hoped to disintegrate the combination arrayed against her, and this hope is not utterly abandoned in Germany yet. The "Chauvinists" in Japan likewise hope that, in China at any rate, the Allies will be disunited. If China becomes estranged from the freedom-loving nations of the West she must seek consolation elsewhere with consequences which her old friends cannot contemplate with indifference. One aspect of the matter has been emphasised by the *Manchester Guardian*, which pointed out recently that industrialists were of opinion that the way in which the fate of Shanghai was settled would largely determine Great Britain's trade relations with China, and also profoundly influence the future political and economic development of the Republic. The Japanese policy being a negation of the principle of equal opportunity. For the moment, it looks as though it is Japan's trade that will be influenced and influenced adversely—as a result of the decision of the Paris Conference, but it may be doubted whether the boycott will last as long as the Japanese occupation of Kiao-chow. A new light, however, has been thrown upon the whole question by the organisation of a Four-Power Consortium, the effect of which will be to prevent any Power from having a pre-dominant influence in any particular region of China.

Six cases (four deaths) of bubonic plague, two cases of cerebro-spinal fever, one case (one death) of small-pox and one case (one death) of diphtheria were reported in the Colony on Sunday and Monday.

Among Hongkong residents who returned to the Colony from active service during the week-end were Mr. R. C. WITCHELL, Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. Lapsley of the Kowloon Dock Co., and Mr. F. Marques.

The Victoria Theatre, according to popular demand, is showing the famous million dollar film, "A Dog's Life," at the matinee this afternoon. "The Other Woman," which is being screened to-night, is a very remarkable Pathe Gold Rooster.

Next Thursday is the feast of the Ascension. There will be celebrations of the Holy Communion at St. John's Cathedral at 7.45 a.m. and 11 a.m. The former will be choral, and the latter plain. There will also be evensong at 6.30 p.m.

Flag Lieut. R. Fenton Livingstone, of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor Tudor's staff, who was married at Singapore, on May 14th, to Miss Eleanor Gussaula, daughter of the American Consul at that Settlement, arrived in Hongkong with his wife on Sunday. They are on their honeymoon, the remainder of which will be spent at Shanghai.

The marriage of Miss Amy Lillian Knyvet, daughter of the late Mr. C. F. Knyvet, of Grosvenor Street, London, and Mr. Frederick Carr Kendall, of the Shanghai branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, took place at Yokohama on May 15th. Major George C. Wheeler, son of Dr. Wheeler, and brother-in-law of the bride, gave her away.

The P. & O. *Neuralia*, which was specially altered at Shanghai so as to take passengers home from the Far East with some measure of comfort, arrived in Harbour yesterday. She brought 339 passengers from Shanghai, nearly all of whom are en route to London. Among those who returned to Hongkong on her was Sir Ellis Kadoorie. The *Neuralia*, which takes a number of Hongkong residents, leaves to-morrow afternoon.

TO A P.-C. (R).

(With Apologies to W. B. Henley.)

Out of the notoriety  
Enshrining me and Thine—H—gh  
I thank whatever gods there be  
For my inimitable bluff.

In the fell grip of punishment  
I have not blenched nor cried aloud;  
Under the *Mail's* advertisement  
My head is swollen, but unbowed.

It matters not how fierce the hate,  
How charged my scroll with idleness—  
I am the hero of my mate;  
I am the idol of my Press.

D.S.O.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICE RESERVIST'S  
CASE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

Sir,—My letter in the *Daily Press* on Monday has been made the subject of a special article in the *China Mail*. I am, either a fool, a hypocrite or a liar; probably all three. That is the sum and substance of "the argument." As a matter of fact, I am a Police Reservist. I do not put that forward as *prima facie* evidence that I am not all the other things as well; upon that subject I am probably biased and my opinion, therefore, is worthless.

I wrote my original letter because I considered the *China Mail* was doing very ill service to the Police Reserve, and to let the Editor know that at least some members of the rank and file did not care for his championship. I thought the gentleman was sincere; I thought he was detached solely by a desire to expose injustice wherever it was found and had been misled by his informants. I am now of the opinion that he is an adept bungler, writing columns of twaddle in order to secure a following of sorts. I have no doubt that many of his friends have gathered round him and congratulated him heartily upon having "mopped me up." You gave it "in the neck" all right. I can almost hear some of them saying, and bowing his acknowledgments, and making some appropriate remark about the power of the Press—or rather of that organ which he directs. Well, well leave it at that. In the opinion of some people it is "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."

I tried to make it clear in my letter that I would be willing to support any man who protested against an abuse of authority, but at the same time I indicated the necessity of a Disciplinary Board to deal with slackers. I did not wish to appear "uncoloured," and therefore I admitted that I had grumbled at my "duties and criticised my officers. In order not to be misunderstood I again said that I would point out that I again said that P.-C. Guimaraes was a slacker. I expressed the opinion that his sentence was excessive if his record was a good one, and in this connection, I remarked that the Disciplinary Board has not the reputation of being harsh.

I wished it to be understood that a good many constables have always been, and still are, actuated by a desire to do what they can for the Colony in the most abnormal conditions. Admittedly, they would not try to escape duty or punishment by rotten little subterfuges. I do not wish to put the standard too high. I would not condemn a man if, once in a way, he did try to escape a duty. If he gets away with it good luck to him! Even in voluntary organisations there is something of a pleasure in outwitting authority, at times—it is something like a boy playing a game when he ought to be at school, and putting up the best possible excuse to the master. If the trick fails and the boy is healthily minded he takes his thrashing in a good spirit. He does not harbour schemes of vengeance which would bring the whole School into disrepute.

For heaven's sake let us wipe away the cant and hypocrisy which enshrouded this case of P.-C. Guimaraes. It is the flag-wagging, the tub-thumping, the harpoodie about "slavery" and the rights of free men" in connection with it that has made me sick. I should have thought the leader writer of the *China Mail* would have experienced the same sensation, but, no, apparently, he does not understand the meaning of team work and has never had a sporting spirit.

I remarked that P.-C. Guimaraes should have appealed against his sentence if he considered it unjust. He might then have been regarded as a hero standing up for a principle. He did no such thing. After two months he paid the \$3 and then appealed against the construction put upon the sentence by the Disciplinary Board. Who imagines that anyone honestly thought that a \$3 fine was a reasonable equivalent for 2 days C.B. plus two extra patrols? If P.-C. Guimaraes thought that, and was of the opinion that the Disciplinary Board had a right to inflict a sentence, why did he not pay the money at once? If he sincerely felt that his offence had not warranted any sort of punishment he should have steadfastly refused to pay a cent.

I did not say that I did not know P.-C. Guimaraes. I said I did not know his record. If, however, I had said that I did not know him there would have been nothing strange about it. In a Force of 800, formed into different companies according to race at their own desire, and doing duties at different times, it will be obvious to the meanest intellect that all the men cannot be acquainted. It is left to the leader writer of the *China Mail* to introduce the very dirty and unpleasant suggestion of an attempt at class distinction. This self-appointed champion of equal rights must have a sadly distorted mind.

The *China Mail* accused me of being infected with "extravagant astinism." That sounds unpleasant but mark how this oracle proves it. I pointed out that Police duties now only came once in five days. The leader writer takes up the remark and argues that as there are so few duties punishment should be lessened if an assignment is missed. If a man had to go on duty every day and missed once or twice I would agree that the offence might be overlooked. If he puts his Inspector to all sorts of inconvenience and throws the whole routine of the night's work out of order by not turning up when he is called upon only once in fifty days I hold there can be no excuse. I do not wish to be abusive or to treat this writer in the *China Mail* with the discourtesy with which he has treated me. I will therefore say nothing about "extravagant astinism." He is not necessarily "a pest," but surely he has a screw loose somewhere.

There has been nothing heroic or noble about this fight of a Constable with the Disciplinary Board. No principle has been involved. It has brought humiliation upon a body of men, the majority of whom recognise their duties and try to do them. The sooner it is dropped the better. I have finished.—Yours, etc.,

A POLICE RESERVIST.

Hongkong, May 27th, 1919.



# GERMANY REFUSES TO SIGN THE TREATY:

## A FRANTIC APPEAL TO AMERICA. ALLIED ARMY OF OCCUPATION READY TO MOVE FORWARD.

EXTENSION OF TIME-LIMIT GRANTED.

## REFORM OF BRITISH CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICES.

### BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION IN 1921.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE PEACE TREATY.

#### NO TRACE OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROGRAMME.

NEW YORK, May 22nd.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press has received an authorized statement from the German Government declaring that Germany declines to sign the Peace Treaty, because they still feel the economic destruction, the political dishonour, and the moral degradation of the German nation, for generations.

The terms do not contain a single trace of President Wilson's programme. America must intervene and put the Fourteen Points through, or declare she is unable or does not wish to do so.

#### DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, May 22nd. There was a huge Socialist Peace Treaty demonstration on the Wilhelm Platz today. Aeroplanes flying overhead, threw down leaflets. Herr Scheidemann, in a speech, said he hoped, through counter-proposals, to attain peace by understanding, which was only possible if Germany was included in the League of Nations as an equal. The League was a necessity, but, in the present form, it made the Germans slaves. He concluded by calling for cheers for the League of Nations.

Subsequent speeches were interrupted by an Independent Socialist procession crossing the Wilhelm Platz, coming from Lustgarten, where speeches protesting against the Treaty demanded a speedy world-revolution.

#### GERMAN INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS FAVOUR SIGNING.

COPENHAGEN, May 22nd. Contrary to the semi-official report earlier, Danish correspondents in Berlin state that the demonstration on the Wilhelm Platz was attended by only 5,000, and there was no enthusiasm, while at least 100,000 were present at the Independent Socialist demonstration at Lustgarten, in favour of signing the Peace Treaty.

#### THE GERMANS TO BLUFF?

Paris, May 21st. Owing to the nature of the speech and inspired newspaper articles, Conference circles expect that the Germans will put up bluff, refusing to sign the Treaty and claiming down only when they see the game is up.

#### COUNT VON RANTZAU WANTS TO BE REPLACED.

Paris, May 21st. It is rumored that Count von Rantzau asked Herr Dernburg to replace him. The German plenipotentiaries, yesterday, handed the Allies their Tenth Note, in which they requested additional time to consider the Peace Treaty.

#### EXTENSION OF TIME LIMIT GRANTED.

VERSAILLES, May 21st. Count von Rantzau has requested a prolongation of the time limit, in order to enable the German Delegation to complete further Notes dealing with the territorial question in the East, Alsace-Lorraine, and the occupied regions; the carrying out of Germany's reparations obligations; the question of labour legislation, and the treatment of German private property in enemy countries. The Delegation had also to obtain the observations of the German Government on the Peace Treaty.

It is officially stated that the Germans have been granted an extension up to May 29th for the submission of observations on the Peace Treaty.

#### GERMAN SCHEME FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, May 22nd. The German proposals for the League of Nations and an International Labour Charter have been published. The former generally agrees with the Allied scheme, but includes a number of proposals which the Conference Commission consider showy, and have been already discarded as impracticable.

The Allied reply has been drafted, but has not yet been presented. It will point out the impracticability of the innovations.

#### PRISONERS OF WAR.

Paris, May 22nd. Replying to the German Note as regards prisoners of war, the Associated Governments decline to release those guilty of crimes and penal offences. They point out that the Germans do not make specific suggestions respecting alleviation in the treatment of prisoners, whereas the Allies have always scrupulously observed the rules of war and the dictates of humanity in this respect. Consequently, they fail to see what alleviations are possible.

As regards restitution of personal property, information about the missing, and care of graves, the Allies give complete assurances, but as regards the demand for full reciprocity, they point out that a parallel does not exist, therefore the reciprocity claim does not arise.

The Allies are prepared to do what is possible to return prisoners in good condition, but the demands of their own nationals and of the liberated territories will probably make it impossible to supply the desired clothing.

Finally, the Allies agree to the establishment of a Repatriation Commission immediately Peace is signed.

#### SIGNATURE MAY BE EXPECTED BY JUNE 10TH.

PARIS, May 21st.

It is expected that the Allies will take a week to study the German counter-proposals. Thus, if the Germans were allowed 3 or 4 days to examine the definite text, the signature of the Treaty may be expected by June 10th.

#### ARMY OF OCCUPATION READY TO MOVE FORWARD.

CORONEL, May 21st. General Sir William Robertson is visiting the Americans at Cologne today. He confers with the Belgian Command tomorrow.

It is no secret that the Allied troops are everywhere ready for an immediate forward move in case of necessity.

It is noteworthy, however, that the German newspapers have recently been more moderate in tone.

#### DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 22nd. In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Bonar Law reiterated his inability to afford an opportunity for the discussion of the Peace Treaty before the German answer was received, or action was known. He emphasised that this decision was the outcome of discussion by the Big Five.

The ratification of the Treaty would not take place until the House approved the Treaty.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley endeavoured to move an adjournment on this question, but was unsuccessful.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ALLIED REPLY TO A GERMAN NOTE.

PARIS, May 20th.

The Allied reply to the von Rantzau Note regarding Responsibility for the War and Reparation has been handed to Count von Rantzau.

It draws attention to the impossibility of dissociating responsibility from reparation, therefore, as reparation is admitted, responsibility is involved.

It points out that the Germans did not object to the Lansing Note of November 5th, containing an indictment of German aggression.

It emphasises that the German people cannot renounce responsibility for the actions of the former German Government.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### ITALY'S CLAIMS.

#### THE FIUME SETTLEMENT.

PARIS, May 21st. Professor Orlando has gone to Italy in order, *Le Matin* says, to obtain the sanction of the Italian Cabinet to the *modus vivendi* whereby Italy will renounce her claim under the treaty of London, to the territories inhabited by 250,000 Yugoslavs, in exchange for the recognition of the principle of Italian sovereignty over Fiume, where Italy will give very considerable economic and political guarantees, and allow all interested parties to share the local Government.

#### THE ITALIAN DELEGATION.

Rome, May 21st. Professor Orlando, who arrived from Paris, met the Cabinet on the frontier. He said that the Italian delegation in Paris was still inspired by the declarations of the Government on April 29th.

#### LATER.

Professor Orlando has returned to Paris.

#### FIUME AND DALMATIA.

PARIS, May 21st.

The question of Fiume and Dalmatia is still unsettled.

## EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT. ASSISTING IMMIGRATION TO THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, May 21st.

The Times states that an Overseas Settlement Office, which is virtually a sub-department of the Colonial Office, was recently opened in London. A Committee appointed by the Department has been consulting representatives of the Dominions in the last few days, in preparation of a scheme for giving effect to the Government's decision to grant free passages to the Dominions to ex-Service men, in accordance with the announcement in the House of Commons on April 25th.

The scheme was approved by a meeting at the Colonial Office yesterday.

It is understood that it is proposed to make the fullest use of the existing immigration machinery of the Dominion Governments for testing the suitability of applicants for State-aided immigration.

Employment Exchanges will also play a part in the scheme. Little progress in immigration of British ex-Service men is expected till next year, owing to the necessity of first repatriating Dominion soldiers.

## REFORM OF CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICES.

LONDON, May 22nd.

In the House of Commons, (Col. S. J. G. House) moved the appointment of a Committee to carry out the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission and the reform of the Foreign Consular and Diplomatic Services. (Mr. J. R. Clynes seconded.)

Mr. Archer Shee, supporting, suggested that the Dominions be asked to help, financially, in maintaining a unified Consular Service representative of the Empire.

Lieut. Colonel Murray hoped that the Government would encourage candidates from the Dominions.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland replied that the property qualification was a necessity for nomination.

The separate examination for Foreign Office candidates had been abolished, and the future emoluments of the Diplomatic and Consular posts would enable the holders to maintain their positions properly. The General and the Levant Services would be merged into one, possibly also the Siamese, but the Chinese and Japanese Services would remain separate. The suggested amalgamation of the Foreign Diplomatic Service with the Consular Service and the Department of Overseas Trade was uncommonly difficult. The Government had decided to reconsider the position of the Overseas Trade Department in the light of happenings in the past few years.

A Committee would be established to take evidence immediately. It was hoped to considerably increase the number of salaried Consular posts, which would be confined to Britons, and as many as possible of the unpaid posts would be similar confined.

Referring to men from the Dominions in the Service, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland mentioned that a Canadian was about to go to Washington as British Commercial Attaché.

## INDIAN REFORM.

### NEW BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN JUNE.

LONDON, May 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. S. Montagu, during the debate on the Indian Budget, dwelt on India's bright position in the world.

He referred to her splendid military material and war efforts which had won her a place in the international discussions equal to the British Dominions, and greater than that of any power in the world except the Big Five.

He expressed the opinion that India's entry into the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation, and the place occupied by Lord Sinha, committed Parliament to the view that this position was only justified if we could raise India to the position of a sister nation of the Empire. It was wholly inconsistent with the position of subordination.

In the course of some remarks in regard to the disturbing economic factors, Mr. Montagu said that one of the factors was influenza, from which between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 died last winter and from which at least two-thirds of the population suffered.

The Mohammedan world was perplexed by the discussions regarding the fate of Turkey.

Mr. Montagu strongly defended the Rowlatt Acts which, he asserted, were necessary to cope with men with whom any kind of Government must deal, and who were a danger to any country.

The Government of India was determined to do nothing but against such men, until they were extirpated. The Rowlatt Acts were only used to cope with people associated with the anarchical and revolutionary movement, whose dangerous methods in the past, now necessitated drastic legislative measures.

He reassured his Mohammedan fellow-subjects that no one in Paris was ever so foolish as to want to interfere in purely Mohammedan questions.

Mr. Montagu announced that the Indian Reform Bill would be introduced in the beginning of June.

## A BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION. WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT OF EMPIRE REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, May 21st.

At a luncheon, at the British Empire Club, yesterday, Lord Sydenham, presiding, moved a resolution that it was desirable to hold a British Empire Exhibition in 1921, as an expression of imperial unity and as a means of the promotion of commerce and industry throughout the Empire.

In the course of his speech, Lord Sydenham said that we must look to the vast undeveloped resources of the Empire to restore the badly shaken fabric of our industrial life. If we could not retain and increase our overseas trade, we would be faced with grave economic difficulties. We had to meet competition, especially from the United States and Japan, but a united Empire would enable us to do so.

Lord Blyth, seconding, recalled that he was the organising Chairman of the Franco-British Exhibition and the Japanese Exhibition. Lord Hardinge had told him, during the war, that the friendly feeling between France, Japan and Britain was largely due to these Exhibitions.

Mr. W. M. Hughes said that the desirability of such an Exhibition was obvious. What precisely was the policy of the Government of this country as regards imperial trade he did not know. No Englishman present could tell him. The electors of Britain must make up their minds what they really wanted. Such an Exhibition would be one way of convincing the doubting Thomases all over the Empire.

Sir Joseph Ward said that the Dominions looked to the Motherland to give them the lead in the post-war fight for supremacy. The fact had to be faced that the United States and Japan had secured Germany's pre-war trade, and much of the British trade. The proposed Exhibition would be a great stimulus to the development of imperial trade.

Sir George Percy emphasised the importance of developing imperial trade, for the war had shown the importance of keeping our resources in our own hands.

Sir E. Bowring said that Newfoundland was prepared to do her utmost to make such an Exhibition a success.

Sir R. Haddad thought that it might be difficult to hold an Exhibition without help from other countries, but, he agreed it would be more satisfactory if the Exhibition could be confined to the Empire.

The resolution was adopted.

## TURKEY.

### FATE STILL UNDECIDED.

PARIS, May 21st.

It is stated that the fate of Turkey is still undecided.

### THE SITUATION AT SMYRNA.

PARIS, May 20th.

A telegram from Smyrna states that the situation is quiet, but further trouble is not improbable. The Turkish Vahis have been replaced by Greek priests.

The Churches have recommended respect for the Muslims. The Italian troops at Adalia, Bondroun, and Makri.

## EQUALITY FOR ALL PEOPLES.

SYRANIA, May 19th.

Order is now complete in the Greek zone of occupation. Mr. Repoulis, the Vice-President of the Greek Cabinet, has arrived to supervise the execution of the Government's instructions for the observance of absolute equality of all sections of the population.

## FRENCH WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

### WOMEN GIVEN THE NOTE.

PARIS, May 20th.

The Chamber has passed a Bill enabling women to vote and establishing their eligibility to sit in all elected assemblies.

## THE BOARD OF TRADE.

### RESIGNATION OF SIR ALBERT STANLEY.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The Times states that an official announcement of Sir Albert Stanley's resignation, owing to ill-health, may be expected shortly.

Sir Auckland Geddes, who is temporarily in charge of the Board of Trade, will be definitely appointed President of the Board.

The McGill University has agreed to the request of the British Government that his appointment as Principal of the University shall not take effect for another year.

## STRIKE ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE CALLED FOR.

LONDON, May 22nd.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Cecil Harcourt stated that the General Assembly reported that the strike of employees of the Suez Canal Company broke out on May 13th.

Subsequently, all the workers at Port Said struck, and the strike had now spread to Suez.

In view of its vital importance, the Suez Canal service must be maintained and this was now being ensured with naval and military assistance.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE IN LIVERPOOL. AN IMPORTED CASE FROM INDIA.

LONDON, May 22nd.

A soldier aboard the *City of Sparta*, which left Bombay on April 3rd, died on the voyage, of bubonic plague. On arrival at Liverpool on April 29th, the vessel was put into quarantine and disinfected.

Subsequently, a native sailor died of bubonic plague, on May 16th.

## COUNTRY CRICKET AT HOME.

### TWO DRAWN MATCHES.

LONDON, May 21st.

The Somerset v. Sussex match was drawn, the scores being equal—Somerset, 243 and 102; and Sussex, 212 and 104.

The Notts v. Leicestershire match was drawn.

## ESTHONIA.

### INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC DECLARED.

COPENHAGEN, May 21st.

The Estonian National Assembly has passed a resolution declaring an Independent Republic, claiming a place in the League of Nations, and re-affirming that they will fight the Bolsheviks to the bitterest end.

## RACING AT HOME.

### RESULT OF THE "NEWMARKET STAKES."

LONDON, May 21st.

The Newmarket Stakes resulted as follows:

Dominion ..... 1  
Old Bill ..... 2  
Lord Basil ..... 3

Five ran; won by five lengths, two lengths dividing second and third.

The betting was as follows: Dominion, 5 to 1; Old Bill, 10 to 1; and Lord Basil, 4 to 1.

## FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

### BOLSHEVISTS REFUSE ALLIED OFFER OF FOOD.

PARIS, May 22nd.

The situation regarding Russia is modified owing to M. Lenin's refusal of the proffered food supplies by the Allies—conditional on the Bolsheviks ceasing their hostilities against the Allies and the other Russian Governments.

The Allies are re-considering the situation, and will possibly recognise the Koltchak and other anti-Bolshevik Russian Governments.

## BRITISH RELIEF FORCE AT MURMANSK.

MURMANSK, May 21st.

The relief force has arrived here after an uneventful voyage. The Army is very keen.

## ALLIED VICTORY IN MURMANSK AREA.

LONDON, May 22nd.

A communication from Murmansk states that the Allied troops, on May 20th, drove the enemy from their main position on the north of Medvedyevygora, inflicting heavy losses. Italian reinforcements were arriving in pursuit of the enemy, who were believed to be in full retreat.

## SOVIET OFFENSIVE AGAINST BALTIC REGIONS.

BERLIN, May 20th.

A telegram from Liban states that, with warm weather, the offensive of the Soviet troops against the Baltic regions, begun with violent fighting, has been proceeding, since May 16th, on the entire front from Schlock to Kaush.

## PETROGRAD THREATENED BY ESTHONIANS.

COPENHAGEN, May 21st.

The Swedish newspaper *Folkets Dagblad* states that the Estonians are advancing in the direction of Pskoff and are now only 60 miles from Petrograd.

British troops have landed at Luga Bay and occupied a number of villages after fights with the Bolsheviks.

The members of the Soviet Government at Petrograd are much alarmed, and have decided to defend the city to the last, and destroy it, if captured.

## EARLIER CABLES.

### A RUSSIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, May 20th.

The War Office announces that a telegram from Murmansk, dated May 16th, states that Poryvenets, at the northern extremity of Lake Onega, was occupied by the Russians. Before evacuating, the Bolsheviks removed all males over 15 years of age, also all steamers and launches, but the lake is now bound, and therefore the vessels cannot be far away.

## LATEST CABLES.

### AVIATION.

#### NO WORD OF MR. HAWKER.

LONDON, May 21st.

Up to midnight yesterday not a single word had been received of Mr. Hawker from the numerous aeroplanes, destroyers, etc., sweeping the seas. The whole task was hampered by rain.

#### RESCUE OF MR. HAWKER LIKELY.

LONDON, May 21st.

A *Daily Mail* correspondent in Newfoundland states that Major Grant, the pilot of the Handley-Page aeroplane, suggests that Mr. Hawker and Captain Mackenzie Grieve may have been picked up by a Scandinavian food-ship, as they followed the route on which 30 such ships are at present sailing. Most of the food-ships do not carry wireless.

#### EXPERT OPINION FROM AMERICA.

ST. JOHN'S, May 21st.

Experts now agree that Mr. Hawker's and Capt. Mackenzie Grieve's machines must have collapsed shortly after leaving, because no wireless was ever received, nor was there any indication of their being in the air during the five or six hours necessary to bring them into the track of the liners, which they should have reached before nightfall.

#### HOW THE MISHAP WAS CAUSED.

The opinion is growing that the vast bodies of field ice and icebergs, extending for 100 miles off the Newfoundland coast, affected the working of the engines, through the intense cold congealing the oil in the engines. The Americans from Trepassey experienced this.

#### GOVERNMENT REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

LONDON, May 21st.

A Government communication emphasises that the Trans-Atlantic flight was a private enterprise. The attitude of the Air Ministry had been to enjoin and caution, not to urge on participants, but, although not recognising responsibility, the Government furnished every assistance.

After recapitulating the measures to assist Mr. Hawker, the communication warns the public that the chances of finding Mr. Hawker are very remote.

Referring to criticisms of the Admiralty, it draws attention to the many heavy responsibilities of the British fleet, and concludes as follows:—While anxious to do its utmost to save our gallant and intrepid airmen, the Admiralty warns intending participants that it is utterly impossible for the Government to patrol 2,000 miles of ocean by way of protection.

#### OTHER AIRMEN MAKING READY.

ST. JOHN'S, May 21st.

Undaunted by the Sopwith's disappearance, other fliers are hurrying preparations for trans-Atlantic flights. The Handley-Page machine will be ready to fly on May 31st.

#### FRENCH FLIGHT LATER IN THE SEASON.

ST. JOHN'S, May 21st.

Lieutenant Jensen has arrived from Paris to investigate the conditions, in view of a flight by French airmen, later in the season.

#### THE MISHAP TO LIEUT. RAYNHAM.

ST. JOHN'S, May 21st.

Lieut. Raynham's navigator, Mr. Morgan, is suffering so seriously from shock and other injuries that he may be compelled to return to England.



# DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.

The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

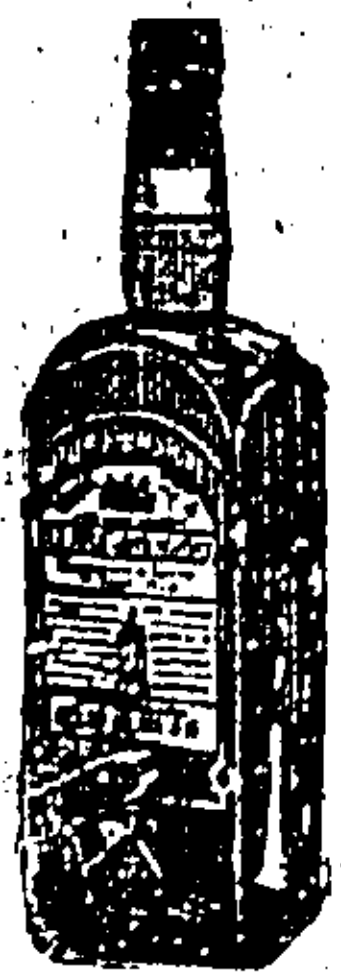
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## CABLES.

(Continued from page 3.)

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. FINANCE BILL PASSES ITS SECOND READING.

London, May 28th.

When the House of Commons resumed the debate on the Finance Bill, Sir Edward Carson said that the nature of the reception of the Budget by the Dominions was worth millions of money.

Lord Hugh Cecil said that the political advantage of the preference proposals far outweighed any theoretical economic disadvantages.

The Bill passed its second reading unanimously.

EARLIER CABLES.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES TO LIBERAL CRITICISM.

London, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, during the second reading of the Finance Bill, Sir Donald MacLean moved its rejection, objecting to the policy of preference and the absence of a levy on capital.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, combated Liberal criticism regarding Imperial preference.

He said that preference was to be found in our whole policy—for instance, that preference would be given in cases where capital was to be expended in one of the Dominions. (Cheers.)

He said that the Government had decided two years ago that purchases on their behalf, if not made in Britain, should be made in the Empire overseas rather than in other countries, and the Government had recently instructed all Departments to give effective preference in Government contracts to the overseas Dominions, both as regards offers to tender and price. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the policy of preference had been hailed with enthusiasm in the West Indies, and had been approved by every Dominion. It had obtained the friendly recognition of the High Commissioner of Canada, while the people of South Africa were grateful and hopeful, and saw in preference an opportunity for the development of their industries.

Referring to the criticism that the policy threw away £3,000,000 for nothing, he asked whether it was nothing to respond to the desire, the wish, and the hope expressed at every Colonial and Imperial Conference for the last 15 or 20 years by the Overseas representatives. (Cheers.) Was it nothing that we should, at last, fall into line with the policy first suggested by a Cape Dutchman, and then endorsed by men of every race?

He said that the real objection of the Liberals was to the recognition of the fiscal unity of the Empire.

As regards the demand for a Commission of Inquiry into a levy on capital, Mr. Chamberlain said that the question presented very great difficulties and would cause insecurity and fear at a time when we had to face a floating debt, for which we must provide.

Mr. Clynes said that the working classes were of the opinion that the budget additionally taxed them, and gave the capitalists another £50,000,000.

Mr. Clynes ridiculed the fact that preference could affect relations with the Dominions. The Government could not reward the men of the Dominions by putting into the pockets of certain traders a large sum of money.

The amendment was rejected by 317 votes to 72.

### THE COST OF THE WAR. STEADY INCREASE OF THE BILL.

London, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the net cost of the war to the United Kingdom, up to March 31st, had been about £8,700,000,000.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES. TO VISIT CANADA IN AUGUST.

London, May 28th.

Reuter is authorized to announce that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada this year. It is expected that he will leave England in August. He will formally open the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa.

### AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS. ON SAME LINES AS THOSE HANDLED TO GERMANS.

Paris, May 28th.

The Austrian peace terms will be practically on the same lines as those handed to the Germans. It is expected that they will be presented early next week.

### BIG SHIPPING DEAL. NEARLY A MILLION TONS INVOLVED.

New York, May 28th.

The Director of the International Mercantile Marine has formally approved the sale of its British-owned tonnage to a London syndicate. The transaction involves shipping tonnage valued at approximately £27,000,000. A shareholders' meeting is being called for June 10th to vote on the proposition.

## FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDIA. FATE OF NASRULLAH KHAN UNCERTAIN.

SIMLA, May 28th.

Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar states that it is impossible to ascertain definitely the fate of the Amir's brother, Nasrullah.

Frontier opinion inclines to the belief that he died a few days after the new Amir's accession.

The Afghans believe that he is still alive. They state that, the other day, the Amir sent for Nasrullah and offered him the throne, saying that he himself was going to fight at Khyber, in the uniform of a common soldier. Nasrullah refused on the ground that Inayatullah, the late Amir's eldest son, should have been offered the throne.

### PLANS FOR CONTINUING THE WAR.

Another successful raid was carried out yesterday. Quiet and methodical plans have been made to continue the war. Miles of laden camels and bullock-carts are now passing through Khyber in addition to motor convoys which present a wonderful and romantic sight. Snipers are still in the Bazar Valley, but fear to approach the Pass.

### THE ARRIVAL OF THE PEACE DELEGATION.

SIMLA, May 28th.

Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar, telegraphing to-day, states that a party of 40 Afghans, including Abdur Rahman Khan, the envoy at Simla, two Colonels and other officials of moderate standing, arrived at our lines, under a flag of truce, claiming the Amir's authority to ask for an Armistice. They were sent on to Peshawar. They have no letter from the Amir.

Facts of importance connected with the party and their Mission are that Bibi Hazrat, the Amir's mother, whose influence in Afghan politics is well known, is in the party. Abdur Rahman is well known to the Indian Government, and some members of the Delegation represent the Afghan Army, which, according to one theory, controls the Amir.

On the other hand, it is suspected that the same party are people making an Armistice proposal an excuse for quitting Afghanistan when their own position is weak. Several indeed, frankly, said that they prefer internment in India to return to their own country.

### WHY THE AFGHANS WANTED PEACE.

Meanwhile, the military situation as planned by the Afghans failed everywhere. The Afghan rising in Peshawar City, which was to coincide with the seizure of the Khyber Pass, was stopped in time. The Afghans were driven off the mouth of the Pass. The enemy next hoped to raise the frontier tribes, but, with the exception of a few outlaws, no Afghans responded.

Although they are gathering in the Mohmand country supported by a few Afghan regulars, no Lashkar has yet crossed the Karappa Pass again after the defeat of the Jallalabad forces at Dakka.

The Afghans hope to make something of the army in Khost under Nadir Khan. This last gentleman has been running up and down the Kurram frontier. At one moment he is on the Peiwar-Kotal road; then he is heard of as threatening Tochi; then the reports spread that he is about to lead a force from Ghazni down the Gomil Pass.

The fact is that Nadir Khan has also failed to raise the tribes and the Afghan irregulars will not move into the Khost Passes till they are certain they have the tribesmen with them. Therefore, it is not surprising that the Army leaders desire peace.

Abdur Rahman was sent across the frontier this morning.

### EVIDENCE OF BOLSHIEVİK SYMPATHIES.

SIMLA, May 28th.

Fresh evidence of Bolshevik sympathies with the present régime in Afghanistan is afforded by a striking wireless message transmitted by Moscow to the Bolsheviki at Tashkent on May 26th, announcing the receipt of two letters from Kabul, dated April 27th, addressed to the President of the Russian Republic.

In one, the Amir declared that Russia, by raising the standard of Bolshevism, had earned the gratitude of the whole world, and offered the "honoured President of the Russian Republic the friendly greeting of his friend Amanullah."

In the other, Mahmud Tarzi, the Amir's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, expressed the hope that permanent friendly relations between the Bolsheviki and Afghanistan would now be established.

### BOLSHIEVİK METHODS.

The cynicism with which Bolshevism is prepared to turn the most sacred materials to its own base uses is made evident by another wireless message transmitted almost simultaneously from Tashkent.

Its emanates from M. Bravine, who has been entrusted with Bolshevik propaganda in the East, and is addressed to the Eastern Propaganda Bureau. It asks that Barkatulla, the renegade Indian, whose seditious activities during the war are now notorious, should be pressed to finish his promised pamphlet on Bolshevism in the Koran, and despatch 100,000 printed copies in Persian, Hindustani and Arabic by special courier.

### AERIAL ACTIVITY.

SIMLA, May 28th.

To-day, our aeroplanes successfully bombed munition factories at Kabul, securing seven hits. A large explosion followed.

A second raid on Jullalabad was effective. Several military buildings were damaged and were seen to be in flames. Tribal Lashkars in the Gandao Valley were attacked by aeroplanes and are reported to have scattered northwards.

### PEACE ENVOYS' AUTHORITY FROM AMIR.

SIMLA, May 28th.

After the departure of Abdur Rahman, the late Afghan envoy, across the frontier, two of his companions, Mubibullah and Colonel Ahmad Ali, who were detained at Peshawar pending the arrival of the British Agent at Kabul, produced a *firman* signed by the Amir, dated May 20th.

It read: "To Mubibullah and Ahmad Ali, I have been informed by the late Afghan envoy that the Foreign Secretary of the Government of India discussed with him, before his departure, the question of the cessation of the war and opening the door for peace. I therefore depute and authorise you to go to the battlefield and proceed to the British Camp to discuss terms of peace. If you find the ground favourable for peace, inform me. In any case, it is necessary, and I authorise you to take these steps."

The delegates were unwilling to explain why they delayed the production of the *firman* until Abdur Rahman's departure.

The explanation probably lies in the fact that the *firman* was intended for confidential guidance and not for production as an admission of the necessity for discussing terms.

As the *firman* contained language which could be scarcely recognised as credentials, both men were put across the frontier and informed that there were nothing to add to the written message already handed to the envoy.

### MORE BOLSHIEVİK FALSEHOODS.

Bolshevik wireless messages from Russian Turkestan continue to furnish interesting sidelights on the new régime in Afghanistan. On May 22nd the Jutogh Station picked up a message emanating apparently from Kabul addressed to all eastern stations, announcing the remarkable news: "According to official advices from Kabul, Afghanistan is endeavouring, with the mountain tribes on the frontier, in view of securing an exit to the sea, of gaining possession of Karachi port."

### THE VIRTUAL RULER OF AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, May 28th.

Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar, telegraphing to-day, states that Afghanistan is passing gradually into the hands of Saleh Mahomed, the Commander-in-Chief, belonging to a noble family trusted and confided in by the late Amir. Although he finally joined Amanullah, he is acquitted of complicity or knowledge in the murder of Habibullah.

This fact is important, because, in spite of the Afghan predilection for violent crime, the Amir's murder and the subsequent execution of innocent men caused indignation in Afghanistan. Even the border Pathans were horror-struck.

The adherence of Saleh Mahomed alone kept Amanullah on the throne, and it remains to be seen which of these planned the invasion of India. Both seem to have been misled by the internal situation in India.

The Afghan Postmaster at Peshawar, who, though well educated, was ill-balanced and emotional, received exaggerated reports of Indian seditious and the Punjab riots, and told the Amir that the time was opportune.

### PEACE DELEGATION REPRESENTS THE ARMY.

It is important to note that the members of the Peace Deputation to Peshawar, although admitting no credentials from the Amir, claim to represent Saleh Mahomed and the Afghan Army generally. All say that they have been ordered to make peace, and are themselves unwilling to return to their own country, whatever happens about peace.

It is reported from the Dakka front that the Afghans of Kurram have not crossed the Peiwar Kotal. There are signs of activity in the Mohmand country, where the Mullah, Jan Badshah, is inciting demonstrations.

It is believed that he dare not bring his regulars to Karappa Pass, if they are defeated, as they are certain to be, by our forces at Shalkadar, where the Mohmands will attack them. Jan Badshah is inducing the Mohmands to descend first, keeping the Afghans in reserve. The former are unwilling to leave the Afghans unwatched.

### ON THE DAKKA FRONT.

SIMLA, May 28th.

All is quiet on the Dakka front. The inhabitants of Ningrahar have realised that, if they abstain from hostile action, they have nothing to fear from the presence of our troops or our foraging parties who are collecting supplies in the villages, and purchasing local produce. Two-aimen were recently forced to land in the Bazar valley and reached the Landi Kotal safely. Hostile troops and armed tribesmen, who were recently collecting in the Gandao Valley, have been bombed from aeroplanes.

### LOOTING AT JALLALABAD.

It is reported that parties of Afghani and other tribesmen arrived in Jallalabad, after our aerial bombardment of the fortifications and barracks on May 21st, and freely looted the almost deserted city. The troops fled panic-stricken. The looters helped themselves liberally to the unprotected army stores. Nawab Dir repeats his congratulations on the British successes and is confident of the Amir's ultimate ruin.

Leading Malik of the important Achakzai tribe at Chaman assured the Government of their loyalty.



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[101]



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ORDINARY MILK is not always pure; HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so. ORDINARY MILK is usually unsterilized; HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking. ORDINARY MILK often sours; HORLICK'S never does. ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly; HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely. ORDINARY MILK is sold in cans; HORLICK'S is always at hand. HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk. Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

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Place your orders early for **FLAGS** of Portugal and the **ALLIES** hemmed ready for use for **PEACE CELEBRATIONS** at moderate price.

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**DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEY**

Available for diseases of these important organs, Gravel, Pains, the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free. Dr. Leclerc, M.D., Co., HAYESBROOK ROAD, NW, LONDON, ENGLAND. Deposits: Paris, 12, Rue Cassini; New York, 90, Broadway; Toronto, 12, King St. W.; Australia, 12, Queen St.; Sydney and Brisbane, New Zealand, 12, Queen St.; London, 12, Queen St.; Dunedin, 12, Queen St.; India, 12, R. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

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No. 1 For Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 For Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 For Chronic Nephritis. Sold by Leading Chemists. Price 1s. each. Dr. Leclerc, M.D., Co., Hayesbrook Road, N.W., London. See TALKS-MARKS WORLD "THERAPION" in the Back Cover, Street Arrives & Genuine Fakes.

[100]

**OUR LONDON LETTER.**

CHINA'S DEMANDS TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

RESTORATION OF KOREA, MANCHURIA, AND SHANTUNG.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 15th.

A telegram from Paris states that the Chinese Delegation has had a *communiqué* from the Chinese Government demanding the nullification of the "Twenty-One" demands of the Japanese Government. Complete freedom is claimed by Peking for China to direct her own affairs and the full exercise of her sovereignty as the only means of ensuring lasting peace and happiness to the Far East. The argument that Shantung was taken from the Germans at the cost of many Japanese lives is met by citing the case of Belgium, upon which, says the Chinese Government, "Great Britain makes no claim, in spite of the many thousands of her young men who have fallen upon Belgian soil." The rest of the document is a demand for the restoration of Korea and Manchuria and the remission of the penalties and indemnities imposed by the Powers upon China after the Boxer rising.

The claims of China and Japan in the Peace settlement are attracting considerable attention here. It is fully appreciated that it will not be to the interest of this country or of the British Dominions if China fails to obtain fair treatment at the Peace Conference. According to the *Manchester Guardian*, considerable alarm is felt among industrialists over the probable fate of Shantung. That question is regarded as most important. The way it is settled will largely determine our trade relations with China, and will also profoundly influence the future of that country. Japanese policy being in violation of the principle of equal opportunity.

In her claims which are being pressed in Paris, Japan stands by the Treaty concluded with the Allies, exchanged with China on May 25th, 1915. By these instruments Japan is to succeed to all the rights, interests, and concessions formerly possessed by Germany in the province of Shantung. These privileges practically cover everything worth mentioning in respect of railways, mines, and other developments; and in the hands of the Japanese would mean, as a beginning, complete political and economic control over the entire province. "Sufficient is known of Japanese methods," says the *Guardian*, "to force the conviction that Japan's continued control of the Tsingtau-Tsinanfu railway would deal a very serious blow at the trade of Shanghai and Tientsin, both inland river ports at which the transshipment of cargo by lighters is necessary."

"In other words, what is feared is that by secret rebates or other preferences Japan would find it an easy matter to tap the Tientsin-Pukow system, and by carrying cargo ships lying alongside the wharf at Tsingtau, would bring about the extinction of a great part of the trade built up by British enterprise and now handled at the port mentioned. Moreover, the time would come when she would be able to tap all the surrounding country between the Yellow River as far inland as the Peking-Hankow line. Obviously, if Japan is to dominate the railways of Shantung, Tsingtau will become the premier port of China. This, at least, is the considered opinion of those here interested in the China trade; and the suggested solution of the matter is the revision of the treaty of 1915 between Japan and China, while at the same time Tsingtau should be given an international, as distinct from a Japanese, status."

**JAPANESE TRADE COMPETITION.**

Yesterday I went into a shop for a supply of bootlaces, and was presented with some neatly done up in pairs, guaranteed extra strong, and enclosed in a paper band bearing the legend "Made in Japan." It is a sign of the times. I prepared me for what a correspondent from Nottingham that cotton underwear from Japan is playing havoc with the home market. It is stated that three importers alone have imported three million dozen pairs of certain classes of silk and artificial wear, and are in a position to offer them at more than 50 per cent. below the prices at which they can be manufactured here. Another firm has been offered over half a million pairs of art silk and cotton hose per week by the representative of a Japanese house.

In face of this it is not agreeable to learn that a quarter of the male operatives at Nottingham are unemployed. This is due in part to a difficulty in obtaining yarn. As regards the position of the trade generally it may be observed that at Nottingham—and it holds good as regards other industries—manufacturers were engaged supplying the Allied Armies during the war while American and Japanese continued their normal production, and when the Armistice came and shipping was available these countries proceeded to send their surplus stocks here.

**A NOTABLE LIBEL CASE.**

The action for alleged libel brought by Sir Hedley Le Bas against the *Daily Mail*, resulting in a verdict for the defendant, has aroused uncommon interest, it related more to the ethics of editorship than to the question whether in point of fact Lord Northcliffe's journal went beyond the bounds of fair comment in its references to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was that last May comments made in the *Daily Mail* on articles on the Prime Minister, publication of which in provincial papers was paid for by Sir Hedley Le Bas, meant that while posing as a supporter of Mr.

Lloyd George he was working secretly to undermine his position as Prime Minister, that he was deceiving the public, and that he was helping the enemy. The defendant's case was that there was a political campaign carried on by advertisements, which purported to be the spontaneous contributions of well-known writers, whereas they were really articles procured by Sir Hedley, paid for by him, and their insertion was also paid for by him. What the *Daily Mail* said was that these who desire to conduct a political campaign are not doing so properly when they pay for the publication of articles which are not advertisements at all, but are simply a subtle form of political propaganda.

One important result of the case will be to make the management of responsible newspapers cautious about inserting advertisements which are intended to influence public opinion on vital questions of national policy. Sir Hedley Le Bas, who is a director of George, Geynes, Ltd., and of Arthur Pearson, Ltd., and founder of the Caxton Publishing Co., conceived the idea of turning Mr. Lloyd George out of office when the Germans were making their great drive towards Paris, because he (and others) considered that the Government were responsible for the failure of the Allied Armies to hold up the enemy. He is a patriotic man according to his lights, but, in doing this, obviously he was playing the German game.

**BREAKING UP BIG ESTATES.**

The Government's Acquisition of Land Bill has passed the second reading, and before Parliament rises for Easter the measure will become law. It reduces the promise given at the General Election to provide easy facilities to demobilised soldiers to obtain small holdings and start farming. In its conception there is the design to offer to the largest possible number of men a stake in the land they fought to defend to re-establish a "bold peasantry, their country's pride," whose disappearance was lamented by the author of *The Deserter's Village*.

As a complement to the Acquisition of Land Bill, we have the Government's Housing Bill, under which 1,000,000 dwellings are to be erected forthwith by local authorities, and a State subsidy sufficient to cover the capital expenditure. These schemes of re-settlement and housing are an earnest of the new spirit apparent since the war: a proof of the larger vision now dominant of Government, and a marked advance in the direction of social betterment—of making England, in the Prime Minister's famous phrase, "a land fit for heroes to live in."

No one can pretend to say what will be the ultimate effect of these developments on national life. Undoubtedly, they will involve great and far-reaching changes, and in certain respects the transition has begun. There is already a veritable land-shake in historic acres. The territorial estates are passing with their possessions at an astounding rate. In recent months one firm of agents alone sold half-a-million acres for a sum of more than £5,000,000. The sales of land officially reported for the past year reached £11,332,368, exclusive of friendly arrangements between landlords and tenants, and numerous other private dealings. The Duke of Westminster has just sold the outlying Eaton Estate on the borders of Cheshire, Flint, and Denbigh for £3,200,000; and the Duke of Sutherland announces for sale in the next few months 114,569 acres. Mention these two properties as an indication of the trend of events. The purchasers of estates in process of dismemberment are chiefly the sitting tenants—farmers who are paying prices far beyond the market values to avoid disturbance, and ensure to themselves security of tenure. An expert on real estate, writing in the *Daily News*, sums up the matter by saying, quite rightly, that there has been no land revolution in this country comparable to what is now happening since the passing away of the feudal aristocracy after the wars of the Roses.

**SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.**

Sir Douglas Haig's home-coming was a very quiet affair, without flourish of trumpets or waving of flags. But it was quite in accordance with his own desire for he has set himself against any display so far as he is concerned until one object dear to his heart is accomplished. This is to ensure that the troops who served under him are fully and adequately secured by the State against the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune on returning to civil life. Early in the year when a petition was suggested as a recognition for his great services it was publicly stated that he had declined to accept any honour for himself until he was satisfied that no injustice was being done to his officers and men. This statement has not been denied. Among grievances that are mentioned are the tardy payment of gratuities, and the lack of proper instructions to local War Pension Committees in respect of the training and care of discharged and disabled men.

This week Sir Douglas Haig assumes control of the Home Forces as Commander-in-Chief. The appointment was abolished on the retirement of the late Lord Roberts, and in its place we have had military direction of the Home Army by the Army Council. The revival of the office in the person of the most distinguished general in the service of the King has delighted the old school of military officers.

**MAILS TO THE EAST.**

Special inquiries which I made at the General Post Office this morning elicited the fact that for some time to come there is little prospect of an accelerated mail service between here and China, or vice versa. Mails are now made up and dispatched twice every week from London via New York. But on the Pacific Coast, an official assured me, there is delay and a certain amount of disorganisation as regards steamship sailings. "And when," I asked, "may we hope for a resumption of the mail service *via* Buez?" "Ah," replied the head of the department, "you ask me something I cannot answer. It all depends, of course, how soon we shall have more shipping available." Letters from the Treaty Ports now take about six weeks to reach London.—H.B.

**El Oriente Cigar Factory Is American Concern****Governor-General of Philippines Issues Important Announcement**

Walter E. Olsen &amp; Co., Buy Largest Cigar Factory in Manila from Alien Property Custodian U. S.

February 12, 1919.

Dear Sir:

The world famous El Oriente Cigar Factory of Manila, Philippine Islands has passed into American hands. The Alien Property Custodian announces its sale to Walter E. Olsen & Company.

El Oriente Cigar Factory has been established since 1882 and is well and favorably known here. Every detail of manufacture, from the cultivation and care of the tobacco, to the clean and careful handling in the most modern and sanitary factories, has been carefully studied, with the result that the products of the factory enjoy a world wide enviable reputation.

The policy of the owner will be to maintain the same high standard of quality that has made El Oriente cigars a by-word for good smokes throughout this country. The warehouses of the company contain more than three million pesos worth of tobacco, carefully selected and of the highest quality. This in itself assures smokers of a mild uniform blend, that from a point of quality and aroma is unequalled.

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has sanctioned the issuance of the following statement, in order that the smoking public of China may be put in possession of the facts concerning the Oriente Cigar Factory:

**Office of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands**  
Manila, Feb. 12, 1919.

To whom it may concern:

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has received the following statement, explanatory letter from Mr. Douglas M. Moffat, managing director for the Philippine Islands of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States of America:

**United States of America**  
**Alien Property Custodian**  
**Office of the Managing Director in the Philippines, Manila.**

By authority of the Governor-General.

(Sgd.) J. L. BROWN

Secretary to the Gov. Gen.

"At the request of Walter E. Olsen Company, I beg to advise you that the El Oriente Cigar Factory and business as a going concern was sold by me, as representative of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States, at public sale to the Walter E. Olsen Company, the highest bidder therefor. The sale has been confirmed by the Washington office of the Custodian and the Olsen Company has paid the purchase price, and is now in possession of, and operating, the factory and business. The Olsen Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands and all of its stockholders are American citizens. The company interests should, therefore, be considered as eliminated and the business entitled to the same consideration as other American business."

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) DOUGLAS MOFFAT

Managing Director for the Philippine Islands.

The Governor-General,

Manila, P. I.

"I hereby certify to the authenticity of the signature of Mr. Douglas M. Moffat—Managing Director for the Philippine Islands of the Alien Property Custodian, on the original of the above-quoted letter which is on file in this office. I further certify that the record of the Division of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks of the Philippine Government show that Walter E. Olsen and Company is a Philippine corporation duly organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands and that all of its stockholders are citizens of the United States of America."

(Sgd.) J. L. BROWN

Secretary to the Gov. Gen.

The Tabacqueria Filipina, 34, Nanking Road, Shanghai, have been appointed Agents for China, including Hongkong, for the above brands.

Hongkong Office, 15, Wyndham Street.

GRAND HOTEL, rooms without Baths.  
GRAND ANNEX, rooms with Bath and most up-to-date accommodation.  
GRAND STRAND, rooms with Baths, facing the Bathing Beach.

Under the excellent Management of

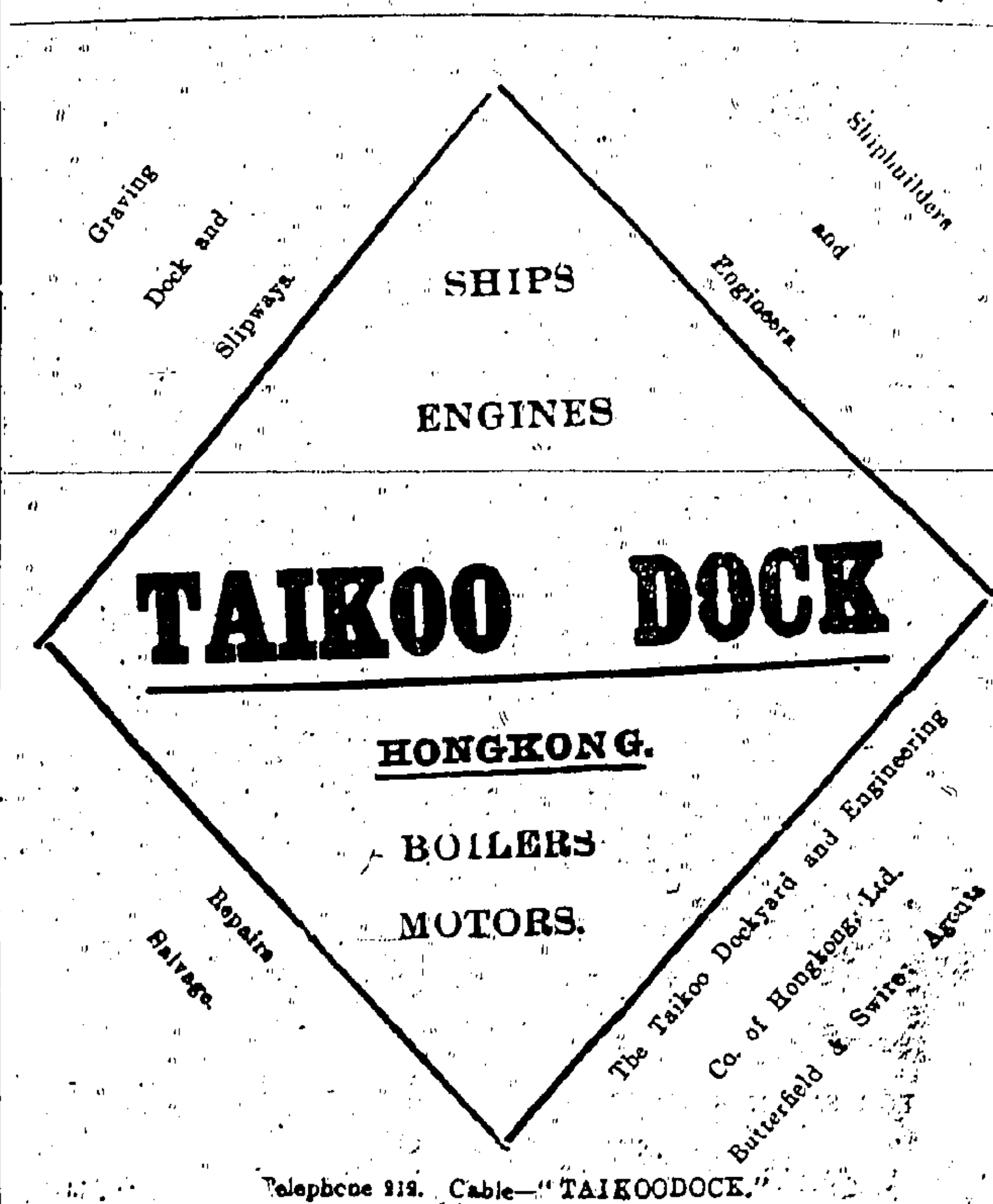
## The Grand Hotels, Limited, TSINGTAO.

Ideal Sea Bathing. Cuisine recently improved, and with excellent Orchestra will afford all the enjoyment desired, during Summer Season.

For particulars, please address—

**H. J. HEARNE**

General Manager.



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The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.  
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Telephone 912. Cable—"TAIKOODOCK."



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

May 26th.  
*Heijun Maru*, Japanese str., 946 tons, Capt. Naito, from Tientsin, which port she left on May 21st, with a cargo of salt. M.B.K.  
*Luncheon*, British str., 1,321 tons, Capt. Gresson, from Singapore, which port she left on May 16th, with a general cargo. M.B.K.  
*Sultan*, Dutch str., 1,112 tons, Capt. Scherman, from Batavia, which port she left on May 19th, with a cargo of bulk oil. Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
 May 27th.  
*Kama Maru*, Japanese str., 1,182 tons, Capt. Matsui, from Wuhu, which port she left on May 21st, with a cargo of rice. Y. K. K.  
*Kwang Tai*, Chinese str., 1,500 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Canton, with a general cargo. C. M. S. N. Co.  
*Hongkong*, Chinese str., 1,143 tons, Capt. Ng, from Canton, with a general cargo. Sam. Pk.  
*Mogami Maru*, Japanese str., 1,335 tons, Capt. Goto, from Karatsu, which port she left on May 21st, with a cargo of coal. Y. K. K.  
*Neuralla*, British str., 9,082 tons, Capt. Chivers, from Shanghai, which port she left on May 24th, with a general cargo. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.  
*Pak Wo*, Chinese str., 1,143 tons, Capt. Hsiao, from Canton, with ballast. Kwang Hing.  
*Shuncheong*, Chinese str., 285 tons, Capt. Cordova, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo. Wo Hing.  
*Sunehara*, Dutch str., 1,384 tons, Capt. Boon, from Surabaya, with a cargo of sugar. J. C. J. L.

## WEATHER REPORT

May 27th, at 12.57. No return from Japan. Vialivostok, and Indo-China Presses has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the depression probably remains over Indo-China.  
 Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.9 inch. Total since January 1st, 13.09 inches, against an average of 21.38 inches.  
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST:  
 Hongkong to Gap Rock — E. winds, fresh, fair.  
 Formosa Channel — N. winds, fresh.  
 South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamcocks) No. 1.  
 South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 28th May to 3rd June 1919.

| Days of Month | HIGH WATER |        | LOW WATER |        |
|---------------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|               | Time       | Height | Time      | Height |
| Wed. 28       | 7 42       | 7 24   | 1 28      | 2 5    |
| Thur. 29      | 8 15       | 7 8    | 2 52      | 0 7    |
| Fri. 30       | 8 23       | 7 8    | 3 40      | 0 2    |
| Satur. 31     | 9 48       | 7 9    | 4 28      | 0 0    |
| Sun. 1        | 10 9       | 7 3    | 5 11      | 0 0    |
| Mon. 2        | 10 42      | 7 7    | 5 57      | 0 3    |
| Tues. 3       | 11 18      | 7 3    | 6 45      | 0 7    |
| Wed. 4        | 11 18      | 7 3    | 6 45      | 0 7    |
| Thurs. 5      | 11 18      | 7 3    | 6 45      | 0 7    |

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| FOR                | STEAMERS    | TO SAIL                 |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| MANILA             | "LOONGSANG" | Fri., 30th May, 3 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI           | "KWONGSANG" | Sun., 1st June, 5 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI           | "CHOYSANG"  | Tues., 3rd June, 5 p.m. |
| TIENTSIN           | "CHIPSANG"  | Tues., 3rd June, 5 p.m. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | "FOOKSANG"  | Tues., 3rd June, 3 p.m. |
| MANILA             | "YUENSANG"  | Fri., 6th June, 3 p.m.  |
| KOBE               | "KWAISANG"  | Sat., 7th June, 5 p.m.  |

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to  
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 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



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 PACKET CO**

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FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND  
 INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
 Telephone No. 215. Agents.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

MAY 27TH, A.M.

| Station      | Hour | Barometer at Sea Level | Temperature | Humidity | Wind Direction | Force | Weather |
|--------------|------|------------------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-------|---------|
| Vialivostok  | 8 a. | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Nemuro       | 8 a. | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Hakodate     | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Tokyo        | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Kobe         | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Nagasaki     | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Nagashima    | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Naha         | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Ishigakijima | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Bonin Island | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Weihaiwei    | 6 a. | 29.75                  | 83          | 83       | S              | 6     | b.      |
| Hankow       | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Ichang       | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Kiukiang     | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Changsha     | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Shanghai     | —    | 29.84                  | 84          | 84       | SE             | 2     | b.      |
| Guangzhou    | —    | 29.84                  | 83          | 100      | SE             | 4     | bt      |
| Sharp Peak   | 7 a. | 29.80                  | 71          | 89       | N              | 1     | bt      |
| Amoy         | 6 a. | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Swatow       | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Taihou       | 6 a. | 29.82                  | 86          | 78       | W              | 2     | b.      |
| Taihu        | —    | 29.84                  | 83          | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Tainan       | —    | 29.78                  | 72          | —        | N              | 4     | r.      |
| Koshun       | —    | 29.76                  | 73          | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Pescadore    | —    | 29.60                  | 73          | —        | SE             | 6     | b.      |
| Canton       | 6 a. | 29.83                  | 74          | 85       | SE             | 1     | b.      |
| Hongkong     | —    | 29.78                  | 74          | 85       | SE             | 2     | b.      |
| Gap Rock     | —    | 29.71                  | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Macao        | —    | 29.76                  | 73          | 88       | SE             | 4     | b.      |
| Wuchow       | 9 a. | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Hohow        | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Pakhoi       | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Phulien      | 7 a. | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Tourane      | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Cape James   | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Apur         | 6 a. | 29.73                  | 75          | 84       | SE             | 1     | b.      |
| Dagupan      | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Manila       | —    | 29.73                  | 79          | 83       | —              | —     | —       |
| Legaspi      | —    | 29.74                  | 79          | 83       | —              | —     | —       |
| Tacloban     | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Hilo         | —    | 29.75                  | 81          | 80       | SE             | 4     | b.      |
| Surigao      | —    | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Guam         | 4.30 | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |
| Laduan       | 8 a. | —                      | —           | —        | —              | —     | —       |

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b. blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, May 27th

|                | Previous Day at 5 p.m. | On Day at 8 a.m. | On Day at 3 p.m. |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Barometer      | 29.81                  | 29.78            | 29.76            |
| Temperature    | 75                     | 74               | 80               |
| Humidity       | 85                     | 88               | 68               |
| Wind Direction | East                   | ENE              | East             |
| Force          | 3                      | 2                | 4                |
| Weather        | cd                     | b                | b                |
| Rain           | 0.23                   | —                | 0.03             |

Highest open-air Temperature on 28th... 75  
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 27th... 74

## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA &amp; APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO  
 STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

| S.S.       | Leave Hongkong about | Due Marseilles about | Due London about |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| "NEURALLA" | 29th May, 3 p.m.     | 30th June            | 8th J            |
| "NOVARA"   | 7th August           | 9th September        | 18th September   |

## FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

Due Bombay about

## FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS &amp; RANGOON.

"ARRATOON APCAR" early June Due Calcutta June

## FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.  
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## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

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 TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following  
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will be despatched for:

SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About June 15th.

"WEST HEMATITE" ... August 10th.

For PORTLAND Direct:

"WEST MUNHAM" ... About June 25th.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

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## Y. K. K.



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 KISEN KAISHA**

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| NANYO MARU No. 1...  | REGULAR SERVICE FOR |
| NANYO MARU No. 2...  | FREIGHT BETWEEN     |
| NANYO MARU No. 3...  | HONGKONG, BANGKOK   |
| SODEGAURA MARU...    | AND OR              |
| KYODO MARU No. 13... | SINGAPORE.          |
| TAMON MARU No. 1...  |                     |
| ASOSAN MARU          |                     |
| CHEIAN MARU          |                     |

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI,

AGENT,

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112

TEL. 140 and 155.



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(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



## PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

| Steamer             | Leave Hongkong | Arrive Vancouver |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| "EMPRESS OF ASIA"   | 12th June      | 30th June        |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"  | 23th June      | 16th July        |
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" | 10th July      | 23th July        |
| "MONTEAGLE"         | 22nd July      | 16th August      |
| "EMPRESS OF ASIA"   | 7th August     | 25th August      |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"  | 20th August    | 10th September   |
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" | 4th September  | 22nd September   |
| "MONTEAGLE"         | 27th September | 22nd October     |
| "EMPRESS OF ASIA"   | 2nd October    | 20th October     |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"  | 15th October   | 5th November     |
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" | 30th October   | 17th November    |

## "FARES-HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... Gold \$491.00  
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 Payable in Local currency, at demand rate on New York.

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**P. D. BUTLAND,**  
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 Phone 14.  
 HONGKONG.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
 JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STEAMERS  | FROM  | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT | FOR      |
|-----------|-------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| TJIMANOEK | JAVA  | 23th May             | 23th May               | SHANGHAI |
| TJILATJAP | JAVA  | 23th May             | 2nd June               | JAPAN    |
| TJILIWONG | JAPAN | 31st May             | 2nd June               | JAVA     |

\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574.

York Building, 1st Floor.

## JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct

## S.S. "SOERAKARTA"

will be despatched as above on or about

MAY 31st, 1919.

For freight apply to—

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,**

Agents.

[395]

## FOR NEW YORK

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

## S.S. "EURYBATES"

will be despatched for NEW YORK on Thursday, June 5th.

For Freight and further particulars apply to—

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[724]

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OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to KILWA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to KILWA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| FOR                    | STEAMERS     | TO                 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| SWATOW and SINGAPORE   | "CHENG TUNG" | On 28th May, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE | "SUNNING"    | On 29th May, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE | "KANGSUNG"   | On 30th May, Noon. |
| SWATOW and SINGAPORE   | "LIANGCHOW"  | On 1st June, Noon. |
| SWATOW and SINGAPORE   | "TAMING"     | On 3rd June, Noon. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO  | "SUIVANG"    | On 5th June, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE | "CHENAN"     | On 8th June, Noon. |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and State-rooms and Excellent cuisine.

FOR  
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

| Ship         | Captain             | Day     | Time                 |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|
| "HAIHONG"    | Capt. J. W. Evans   | FRIDAY  | 20th May, at 1 P.M.  |
| "QUINNEBAUG" | Capt. J. Medina     | TUESDAY | 3rd June, at 10 A.M. |
| "HAITAN"     | Capt. A. H. Stewart | FRIDAY  | 6th June, at 1 P.M.  |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & CO.,  
General Managers.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

| Sailings from Hongkong at Noon | Day              |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| S.S. "VENEZUELA"               | June 18th, 1919. |
| S.S. "EQUADOR"                 | July 16th, 1919. |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA"                | Aug. 14th, 1919. |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

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SAILINGS FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamer  | Leave Hongkong about | Due at Marseilles about | Due at London about |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| NEURALIA | 29th May, 3 P.M.     | 30th June               | 8th July            |
| NOVARA   | 7th August           | 9th Sept.               | 18th Sept.          |

FOR  
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due Bombay about |
|---------|----------------------|------------------|
|         |                      |                  |

FOR  
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

| Steamer        | Leave Hongkong about | Due Calcutta about |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| ARRATOON APCAR | early June           | June               |

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong about |
|------|----------------------|
|      |                      |

Tickets Interchangeable.  
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOWDALL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION                                                              | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT      | SAILING DATE          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                                                | "MISHIMA MARU" 15,950 TONS  | 8th June, at 11 A.M.  |
|                                                                          | "SADO MARU" 12,560 TONS     | 17th June, at 11 A.M. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                                                | "NIKKO MARU" 9,800 TONS     | 21st June, at 11 A.M. |
|                                                                          | "AKI MARU" 12,800 TONS      | 19th July, at 11 A.M. |
| LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID      | "KAGA MARU" 11,300 TONS     | 30th May, at Noon.    |
|                                                                          | "YOKOHAMA MARU" 12,340 TONS | 14th June, at Noon.   |
| MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBEE, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY  | "TANGO MARU" 12,790 TONS    | 25th June, at 11 A.M. |
| NEW ZEALAND VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL |                             |                       |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO                                  | "KOSOKU MARU" 11,640 TONS   | 14th June.            |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON                               | "RANGOON MARU" 11,640 TONS  | 25th June.            |

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers  
"FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU"  
and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

|                |             |                       |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| "FUSHIMI MARU" | 21,000 TONS | 22nd June, at 11 A.M. |
| "KATORI MARU"  | 20,000 TONS | 13th July, at 11 A.M. |

‡ Omitting Manila Harbour.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 282 and 283

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamer     | Tons   | Leave Hongkong |
|-------------|--------|----------------|
| PERSIA MARU | 8,000  | June 18th.     |
| KOREA MARU  | 20,000 | June 26th.     |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | July 7th.      |

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO  
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARICA  
AND IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

| Steamer      | Tons   | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|--------|----------------|
| KIYO MARU    | 17,300 | July, 13th     |
| ISSEIYO MARU | 14,000 | Nov. 4th.      |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.  
and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—  
T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION               | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT    | SAILING DATE          |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "NERA" 10,000 TONS        | On or about 17th June |
|                           | "ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 TONS | On or about 24th July |
|                           | "PAUL LECAT" 22,000 TONS  | On or about 18th Aug. |

| DESTINATION                                                                   | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATE          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID | "NERA" 10,000 TONS     | On or about 17th July |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building,  
Telephone 740.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"AMUR MARU" ... End of May.  
"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th June.  
Call Marseilles.  
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.  
"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN G MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" ... Monday, 2nd June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 5th June, at 10 A.M.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA,  
Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building,  
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (12,000 tons, American Registry)  
"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" (12,000 tons, American Registry)  
"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

June 14th, 1919, July 2nd, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent  
Lee House Street.  
Tel. 1843



